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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

THE TEN PAGES.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1908.				
25th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	5605
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5264		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7858	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9600
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6899
9th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	9605
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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			THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Barillon	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July "

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CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.

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CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th April "

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 27th Jan.	11 a.m.	P. D & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 23rd Jan.	9 a.m.	Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 24th Jan.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Jan., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingeh, Bahrein, Dushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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21st January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4896	A. Bilaffer	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubsevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4896	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dubsevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4896	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	25th Jan. 1908
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
* † AUSTRIA	7338	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
† YORVAERTS	5393	R. Bedvara	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

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PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th Feb. 1908

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

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‡**City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
‡**City of London	..	15 "	24 "	..	15 "
‡**City of Glasgow	..	15 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

† City of Madras	..	16 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar.
‡ City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
† Prome	..	....	....	22 Apr.	16 May
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May	28 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2 ... 12 passengers.
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
‡‡ Sails for Havre landing passengers at Plymouth does not touch at Marseilles.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Setrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Asst. Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking	
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco	
Chefoo	Pengtien	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Sagami	Tientsin	
Hankow	Newchwang	Vladivostok	
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo	
Hongkong	Osaka		
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
London			

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA
RELIABILITY TRIALS
FROM BOMBAY TO KOLHAPUR & BACK VIA MAHABLESHWAR.

SUNDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY TO 5TH INCLUSIVE.

NOTICE.

COMPETITORS, Observers and others taking part in the TRIALS are requested to apply immediately for COUPONS TICKETS for BOARD and MEALS for the whole JOURNEY.

Price per Ticket Rs. 50.

NOTICE.

COMPETITORS, Observers and others taking part in the TRIALS can obtain all particulars by calling on the undersigned between the hours of 12 and 2 P.M.

N. M. MARSHALL,
1, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S. S. "CABOTO" of the Venetian S. N. Co., are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 6 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey amages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

LOST.

ON MONDAY, the 20th Instant about Mandvi or Mazagon, a BROWN HAND BAG, marked with initials and containing papers of no value except to owners. Any one returning it to the POLICE HEAD OFFICE, will be Rewarded.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE during the official year 1908-09 of UNSORTED WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS accumulated in the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore. Quotations (Price per lb. Ex godown) will be received up to the 3rd February, 1908. The successful offerer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

G. W. PALIN, Lt.-Colonel,
Supdt., Army Clothing Factory.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for COALING His Majesty's Ships at Bombay, for 12 months from the 1st April, 1908, will be received by the ASSISTANT PAYMASTER IN CHARGE Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 10th February, 1908. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Coaling H M Ships."

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for PURCHASE of EMPTY CASKS, from the Admiralty Victualling Depot at Bombay for 12 months from the 1st April, 1908, will be received by the ASSISTANT PAYMASTER IN CHARGE, Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 10th February, 1908. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Purchase of Empty Casks."

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for the SUPPLY of LIGHTERS, STEAMBOATS and COOLIES to the NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPOT, at Bombay, for 12 months from the 1st April 1908 will be received by the ASSISTANT PAYMASTER IN CHARGE Royal Naval Depot, Bombay, up to NOON, on the 10th February, 1908. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Lighters, etc., to N. O. Depot."

In any of the above the Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tender forms can be obtained at this Office.

G. B. OSBORNE,
Assistant Paymaster in Charge,
Royal Naval Depot, Bombay.
20th JANUARY, 1908.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS FOR ARTHOTHAYA PUNNIYAKALAM FEAST AT DANUSHKOTI IN THE ISLAND OF RAMESWARAM, ON 2ND FEBRUARY, 1908.

CHEAP 2nd and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued at all Stations on the South Indian Railway, 75 miles and more distant from Rameswaram at single fare and one half for the double journey to Rameswaram for Passengers visiting Danushkoti in the Island of Rameswaram during the Arthothaya Punniyakalam Feast to be held on 2nd February, 1908.

The Return Tickets at reduced fares will be issued from 20th January, 1908 to 1st February, 1908 (both days inclusive) and will be available for return journey up to and inclusive of 15th February, 1908.

If used for the Return Journey after the 15th February, 1908, the difference between the reduced and Ordinary Fares will be levied.

Reserved accommodation will not be provided for concession ticket holders.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, 1908, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Macrae who has resigned.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1908.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the same of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 85,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE ONCE
THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL.

	Rs.	As.
American Railway Management. Addresses delivered before the American Railway Association, and miscellaneous addresses and papers. By Henry S. Haines	9	8
The Working and Management of an English Railway. By the late Sir George Findlay. With Numerous Illustrations	8	10
Concrete-Steel. A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Reinforced Concrete Construction. By W. Noble Twelvetrees. With Numerous Illustrations, Diagrams and Tables	5	4
Light Railways at Home and abroad. By William Henry Cole, M. Inst. C. E. With Plates and Illustrations	12	0
Lathe-Work. A Practical Treatise on the Art of Turning. By Paul N. Hasluck. With Numerous Illustrations	3	12
Refrigerating and Ice-making Machinery. A Descriptive Treatise for the use of persons employing refrigerating and ice-making installations, and other. By A. J. Wallis Taylor, C. E. Illustrated with about one hundred Diagrams	5	10
The Mechanics of Engineering, Volume I, Rs. 27-9, and Volume II, Rs. 36-12. By A. Jay Dibble, C. E. Ph D.		

GAMES, SPORT AND TRAVEL.

Authorised Rules of the Game of Hockey	0	3
Real Diabolo. By C. B. Fry. Illustrated	0	1½
Pekin to Paris. An Account of Princes Borghese's Journey across two countries in a Motor-Car. By Luigi Barzini. Translated by L. P. D. Castelvecchio. With an introduction by Prince Borghese. With one hundred Illustrations	14	0
A History and Description of the Modern Dogs of Great Britain and Ireland. Sporting Division By Rawdon B. Lee, F. Z. S. Illustrated by Arthur Wardle. 2 volumes	18	5
Big Game Shooting. Edited by Horace G. Hutchinson, two volumes. Illustrated from photographs	21	14

BELLES LEITRES & BIOGRAPHY.

The pocket R. L. S. Being Favourite Passages from the Works of Stevenson	2	10
Verses Written in India. By Sir Alfred Lyall	4	6
Forty Singing Seamen. And Other Poems. By Alfred Noyes	4	6
Humours of the Fray Rhymes and Renderings. By Charles L. Graves	3	1
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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
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FORT, BOMBAY.

THE FAMED
DE RESZKE CIGARETTES
AS

USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

Basso, per tin of 100 ..... Rs. 5 8
Tenor, „ „ 100 ..... „ 4 8

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

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HAPPY 1908.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Strawhats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

A grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season.

PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates.

A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

ABDULLA & Co., LD.,
(of 9, New Bond St., London),
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"

Are the **Best**, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office), BOMBAY.

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Rs. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22ND.
GRAND MATINEE at 4-30.
Children Half-price to all parts.

GRAND NAVAL NIGHT.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the presence of
His Excellency Sir GEORGE WARRENDER, Bart G.V.O., C.B., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief of East India Squadron,
and Lady MAUD WARRENDER.

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PRESENTS THE
WONDERFUL
CORRICK FAMILY
Instrumentalists, Vocalists, Bell-Ringers, National Dancers, and Humorists,
PICTURES JUST TAKEN OF
Admiral Sir GEORGE WARRENDER, Bart, Officers & Men, of H. M. S. "Hyacinth"
"Naval attack on Portsmouth."

Plan now open at S. ROSE and Co.
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1.
Sailors Half-Prices to Rs. 3, 2, & 1. Seats.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE
PRESENTS
THE
SCARLET TROUBADOURS,
ONE WEEK ONLY.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Commence 9-30 P.M.

SATURDAY NEXT JANUARY 25TH.
GRAND CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children—Re. 1 to all Parts of the House.
Special Concession for Schools.
ADULTS AS USUAL.
Commence at 4 P.M. Sharp.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY'S.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!!
THURSDAY EVENING,
Jan. 23rd, 1908.
Larger and Better than Ever.

FIRST MATINEES,
SATURDAY & WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS
January 25th and 29th.

Performance at 4 Sharp.

Doors Open one hour earlier.

Children Half-Price to Matinees only to all parts.

N. B.—The Box plan will open at the Circus Pavilion.

ON THE ESPLANADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23RD AT 12 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box of 6 chairs, Rs. 20; Single seat in Box, Rs. 4; Dress Circle chairs, Rs. 3; Second chairs, Rs. 2; Stall (carpeted seat) Re. 1; Gallery (for Natives only) As. 8.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE,—Proprietress,
COL. BOB-LOVE,—Manager,
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TO-NIGHT,
NEW PROGRAMME
will eclipse all the previous ones.

	Films.
1. Catch the Kid (Comic)	275 ft.
2. The Pirates (Dramatic and Emotional Scenes)	550 „
3. Quiet Hotel (very Comic)	350 „
4. Trip through French Colonies (interesting Native Views)	450 „
5. Enchanted Pond (Magical and Fantastic)	225 „
6. The Clock Maker's Secret (diabolical tricks)	850 „
7. Making love with the Coalman's wife (full of very comic incidents) ...	350 „

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY,
WEDNESDAY, USUAL SESSIONS.
POLO MATCH AT 10-30.
IN PREPARATION
THE SECOND GRAND
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

Private Club Session
Every Thursday,
From 6 to 8 o'clock.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
OTHER DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL, Last day for RECEIVING PICTURES February 28th. For prospectus and particulars apply to.

Professor O. V. MULLER, M.A.
Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College, Bombay.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, akhi Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Bookmarkers (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sheins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samset Street, Bombay.
Do, —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES,—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Wodehaul Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Re. 1 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments, Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Re 1 and higher for very old issues, if available

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CYCLES.—A large consignment of 1908 MODEL BRITISH BUILT GENTS' CYCLES have arrived, and must be SOLD OFF CHEAP, at Rs. 90 and upwards. Apply to THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA, 35, Medows Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GRAND AUCTION SALE, almost without RESERVE, of a very BIG CONSIGNMENT of JAPANESE WARES; RICH old SATSUMA WARES and KORO in SATIN pilled bales, at MESSRS. SOUNDY'S 3rd SHOP, in HUMMUM STREET, TO-MORROW and FRIDAY next. INSPECTION invited. PLEASE see CRAWFORD'S Column.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Bombay Rs. 2. Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstracts of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Horaby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" + mss. containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Re. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Re. 4. Foreign Postage Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Valuable Pearls by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Javeri and on account and at the risk of Arab Shaikh Mahomed bin Abdul Vahab Badsha, advertised to take place on Saturday, the 25th Inst is POSTPONED, until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 381 CHESTS OF GREEN TEA.
High Court, Bombay.
Suit No. 745 of 1907.
Vithaldas Gordhandas and others.....Plaintiffs
vs.
Manjibhai Karimbhai and another.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi, Framroze Ardeshir Vakil, and Manohershaw B. Vakil, special Commissioners and Receivers appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms in Bank Street, the undermentioned chest of Green Tea.

N. M. C. No. 47/68—381 Chests of Green Tea.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and the chests taken delivery of within 15 days from the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 22nd Instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) by order of the Agents of the Svadeshi Mills Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Charandas Damodar, in the compound of the Svadeshi Mills at Kurla.

Droppings about 169 cwts.
Gutter Waste .. 151 „

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of Sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of a large Consignments of Japanese Wares at Messrs. Soundy's old shop in Hummum Street.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd and FRIDAY the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve at the above place a large consignment of Japanese wares composed chiefly of Satsuma wares—very rich and OLD Satsuma vases, bowls, jugs and plates, very rich and OLD Satsuma Koro in satinpiled cases, censors, Tankard jars, jardiniers with pedestals, cups and saucers, chocolate pots, dishes, ice-cream sets, egg-shaped boxes, pin-trays chair, table pots, flowerpots, hanging vases; and also Avata Wares—vases, lampstands, water bowls with stands, tea sets bonbon dishes, match boxes, salt and pepper pots, shaving slipper, reed and bead blinds, &c., &c.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.
The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S T.) Messrs. Crawford and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Marble Hall," Byculla, next to the Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard, meat-safe, cupboard, fancy teapoys, jardiniers, cabinets, cushioned sofas and easy chairs, ornament stands, sliding glass door, single cupboards and book presses, copying press, large cooking stove, office table, revolving chairs, brass style and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, glass and crockeryware, electroplated ware, cases of spoons, forks, and cutlery, clocks, barometer, alluminum ware, oilpaintings and engravings, sweet-toned iron frame mahogany, standard pianoforte by Marcks and Co., English and majolica flower vases and flowerpots, plated centre-pieces, old chinese and satsuma curios, windproof table and hanging lamps, large size Bangalore Jailmade woollen carpets, Persian large and small carpets, very old chinese lacquered coin cabinet, Perkimon full, half and quarter size cameras, one large size Doctor's Camera (called photomicrography), microscope and stereoscope, Webley's six chamber revolver, D. B. Gun, large collection of valuable books such as set of Imperial Dictionary of Universal biography, set of countries of the World, set of nineteenth century, set of Amateur photographs, etc., large lot of cartridges, collection of Garden plants in tubs and spots such as roses, crotons, ferns, palms, etc., the property of W. GREENGRASS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Jail Road, East Oomerkhady.
High Court, O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 780 of 1906.
Abdul Hussein Mulla Kadurbhai and others .....Plaintiffs
vs.
Sukunbai and others.....Defendants

Under Instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court by the order made in the above suit, dated the 27th day of September, 1907, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the 12th day of February 1908, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandari ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl or range of buildings, erected, built and standing thereon, situate lying and being near Oomer Khadi in the Street called Doongri, outside the Fort in the Island and the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 83 and now under B Ward No. 3096 and street No. 760-770 and in the books of the Fazandar in the name of Rajbhai Abdulali Boodabhoy and bounded on the East by the Jail Road, on the West by the house of the church of Oomerkhadi, on the North by the property of Bomonji Dosabhai and on the South by the property of Abdoolali Boodabhoy and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement, 325 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavjie Kamdar and Chotubhai, attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their Office at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY 1908.

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(Ed.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Offg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., and on account and risk of Hirabhai Ghellabhai, deceased:—

Parcel No. 175—15 strings 478 pearls, 200 chows.
„ 176—7 „ 222 „ „
„ 176—13 „ 497 „ 400 „
„ 177—16 „ 161 „ 400 „
„ 275—1 undrilled drop pearl, 105 chows.
2 „ button pearls 23 „

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions application should be made to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co., or to the Undersigned.

By order of Mr. Lackmichund Hemraj Kothari and on account and Javeri Velchund Somchund.

1 necklace of 2 strings 155 pearls about 40 chows.

Also by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor.

1 bunch 8 strings 163 white pearls about 561 chows
1 do. 14 pearls about 94 chows.
1 do. 26 pearls about 56 chows.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—

1 pearl necklace, 120 pearls 95 chows
2 bunches of 5 strings.
1 necklace, 135 pearls.
4 pearls bangles.
1 necklace, 124 pearls, 34 chows.
1 „ 142 „ 24 chows.
6 emerald goowala.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Girgaum, opposite Chira Bazar.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Owner:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the West by the property of Trimbackjee Ragobasett, on the North by the property of Ruttonjee Shapoorjee Seervai, and on the South by the property of Framjee Pallonjee Mistri, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127, and Assessed by the Municipality under No. 52, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, on Card under spring perch by "

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Bahadur, 2,036 tons, Captain H J Crabb'n, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia 1,969 tons, Captain R J Gurnick, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE steamer Wanderer, 2,066 tons, Captain W N Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of Sugar and 11 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pesha, 3,839 tons, Captain A H Mackinnon, cleared yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, 3,112 tons, Captain G Hayward, will sail to-day for Chittagong, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Messageries Maritimes, Co's steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, 3,557 tons, Captain A Barrilon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain W E Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 5 horses, 15 cases opium and 86 deck passengers.

CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain C L Daniel, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China Australian Mail's, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo, Mr. M Robinson, Mr Jarot, Mr T Ibukiyance, Mr John Cook, Mrs and Mrs P R W Waud, Miss Waud, Brig-general I W G Tulloch, Miss Smither, Miss Pickergill, Mr H C Maudsley, Mr and Mrs C S Henry, Mr and Mrs W D Gibbon, Miss Gibbon, Mrs Fazulbhoy and infnt, Mrs Sopre, Mr C Welch, Mr F Wilson, Mr P Keane, Mr E Pitgeon, Mr and Mrs Currimbhoy and infant. Mr E H Waterhouse, Miss Gard, Lady Dickson, Mr F Ismailji, Mr Currimbhoy, Mr Moon, Mr M Bednir, Mrs Heilin, Mr A Currimbhoy, Mr E Turner, Mr and Mrs J Kateembhoy, Mr Dawoodbhoy, Master Jafferji, Mr F Rice, Mr J Chapman, Mr Geo Ballard, M F Gedge.—For Milbourne, Mr Fitzgera'd, For Sydney, Mr J B Picton, Mr H Strain, Mrs Etherington, for Hongkong, Mr J R Hall, Rev D O Ernsberger, Mrs Ernsberger, for Shanghai, Mrs C Thafford.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx .....Comdr Litchfield .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth .....Capt A W Honeyce .....R Navy
H M S Highflyer .....Capt O S Hickley .....R Navy
H M S Proserpine .....Capt James .....R Navy
H M S Northbrook ..Com'r G A Ross .....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing ....Lt.-Comdr A N Gouldsmith.....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Dupleix .....Capt J S Ekeland .....Swedish Cruiser

VICTORIA DOCK.

Clan Gordon 2286 Pagean....Dunkirk ...31 1 F Muir & Co
Caboto ....2846 Schieffino ....Calcutta.. 24-1 S C Italiana
Gutenfels ....3351 Dibbichen .. Hamburg...31-1 Glade & Co
Africa.....2363 Bilaffer .....Trieste.....1-2 E Scarpa
& 11 Delta...4779 Daniel ....Shanghai ....22-1 P & O Co
Egypt .... 4178 Summers .... London .....1-2 P & O Co
Riojun Maru 2979 Iriswa .... Kobe .....29-1 N Y Kaisha
Zoroaster .....3375 Ewan ....Liverpool .....29-1 K Nixon & Co

M W D D'

Colonia .....390 Torgiet.....London.....8-2 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
Wanderer	Nell on	Mauritius
Bahadur	Cribbin	Calcutta, Jan 10
Ville-de-la Ciotat	Barillon.....	Noumea, Dec 11
Goalpara	Morrison	Busreh, Jan 9
H M S Lapwing	Gouldsmith ...	Muscat, Jan 16

DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Warcouga	Bamber	Persian Gulf
Naseri	Lemaire	Persian Gulf
Pesha	Mackinnon ..	Karachi
Britannia	Garrick	Liverpool &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Delta, Daniel for Shanghai
" Clan Macdonald, Hayward for Chittagong

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Madura for Zanzibar &c
" Nowrosi for Calcutta &c
" Newshera for Calcutta &c
" Goalpara for Persian Gulf
" Lichenels for Hamburg &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Names	From
Kutsang	B Bentley	Penang
Putiala	J S Reddock	Rangoon
Chantala	R Kelsall	Madras
Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
Shwebo	W B Murison	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Mahsi	G S Jones	Chittagong
Argyll	G Robinson	Bombay
Florican	J Davies	Bhawnagore
Lunka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
Culdeon	G Turnbull	Karachi
Rosbey	D W Wilson	Bombay
Hollywell	W E Baines	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Coaster s—36 bales wool J Samecmal, 4,055 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey, 150 bales hemp H Govindjee 6.000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—13 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,000 cwt Musoor Ralli Bros, 250 cwt teelseed A Blaschek and Co; 10 cwt bees wax M N Kalian, 8,001 cwt linseed Sassoon and Co; 2.5 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey, 555, cwt myrabollams G Madhawji and Co; 1,780 cwt myrabollams A Khimji, 124 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Glaspayre s—280 cwt turmeric and 100 cwt cushewnuts P R Ghandhi, 68 cwt indigo F Khoobchand, 10,000 cwt cottonseed 4,000 cwt linseed L Druyfus and

FOR MARSEILLES.

Diana s—300 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros, 15 bales hemp R Reeve and Co

Le-delicieal s—5 bales hemp R Reeve and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Coaster s—100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co, 204 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Clarenso s—50 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanji, 4,000 cwt cottonseed, L Druyfus and Co; 250 cwt nigerseed and 500 cwt dillseed A Blaschcek and Co; 241 cwt cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co, 22,000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros, 100 bales hemp H Govindji

Dumsinga s—40 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co, 6,000 cwt cottonseed Holland Bombay Trading and Co; 4,160 cwt myrabollams W Becheer

FOR ANTWERP.

Gordon s—330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 330 bales cotton, J A Begie and Co; 110 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 385 bales cottou, Diwardkar and Co; 165 bales cotton, Vacha Ghandhi and Sons; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tejpal and Co; 4,150 cwts Myrabollous W Bechar, 55 bales cotton, The New Mofusil and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 560 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 330 bales cotton Prier de Soone and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 20 bales cotton yarn, J A Begbie and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 10 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co; 605 bales cotton, Guddum and Co; 385 bales cotton, The New Mufussil and Co; 54 bales twist, Khan and Khan; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, T Nursie.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—1,000 cwts myrabollums David Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewadkar and Co; 1,500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fatenfels s—6 cwts myrabollums, and 45 bales twist F F Campbell and Co; 50 cwts cashewnuts, Nusser wanji Bros and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams H Govindji; 300 cwts oilpannum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—30 cases opium F & O S N Co; 65 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 45 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 17 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 1 chest opium, P B Petit and Co; 16 chests opium, M H E Elias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—70 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 86 1-2 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 59 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co, 17 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co: 48 chests opium, A E J Abrahim; 1 chest opium, P B Petit and Co

FOR KOBE.

Rojun Maru s—100 bales cotton H N Madraswala and Co; 750 bales cotton. The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton S J David and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Rojun Maru s—1,000 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Delta s—105 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR TOKKAICHI.

Rojun Maru s—550 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200—bales cotton S Framji and Co.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 20.] [BOMBAY, *January* 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 3/16	3/16	
½ do. Rentes	95 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/4	9/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 5/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 13/16		1/16
Do. in New York ...	55 5/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·17		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·49		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4 86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5	since	16inst
Do. Short London Bills,	4		1/8
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills,			
Do. 6 months' sight	4 1/4		1/3
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	...	...	...
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	...	...	...
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchged.
*Closing tone of silver—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Fair business.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Firm.
Total Sales	...7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...500
Imports	...19,000
Mid-Americans...	...6·56+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...9·11 16+1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6·17	6·17	6·13	6·17	6·17
+13	+13	+14	+13	+13
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·15	6·12	6·00	5·84	
+13	+13	+12	+10	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	33,000	bales
Do. do. last year...	42,000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000	"
Do. to Continent ...	3,000	"

Spot Cotton—12·05 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·58+09 } Advanced early owing to firm cables and partially declined later through bulls unloading.

Do. do. May 11·33+12

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 1 3+1/3
Futures—Month of March 11·75+08
Do. do. May 11·75+03
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.— 2,740,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 56—Apl.-May—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore. 51 ¾ April-May—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 3/4 Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/16 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 2¼d. Sellers.

WOOL AUCTION.

Number of bales offered 29,800.
There was a fair attendance of buyers.
Prices ranged from 5% to 10% lower.

Arrivals :—

"Tourane."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
7 Packages Rs....	Rs. 14,000	Bahrein	Madura	National Bank
2 Bundle Sovs ..	1,470	Muscat	Dumra	L Khimjee
Rupees	5,550			
1 Box Sovs	180	Alexandra	Egypt	A G H A A A Reza
Gold coins....	3,734			
Rupees	45			
54 Packages Sovs	195	Bahrein	Madura	Sundry Importers
Rupees	104305			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [21ST JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months' at 6½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. for demand. There were no buyers at these rates and for cash one or two Banks gave cash wire at 1s. 3 15/16d. to a moderate extent. The Credit rate opened at 1s. 4 5/32d, 3 months' sight but following the Calcutta market it was doubtful if better than 1s. 4 3/16d. 3 months' sight could be done at the close. A fair business was done on the basis of 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight for ready and forward delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d. to	15/16d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d. to	31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5/32d to	2/16d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 11/32d.	
Do. 2 months' sight—France		169 1/2
Do. 2 months' sight—Marks.		123 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...		141
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		150 3/
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...		188

Government Paper.

At opening to-day the quotations were 95 7-8 for ready Paper, and 96 for the settlement. There were buyers amongst the Bazaar dealers and rates moved up 1-16 to 95 15-16 cash and 96 1-16 for the account. Towards the close, however, a quieter feeling set in the market closing with buyers at the opening quotations. Calcutta rates are advised a weaker at 95 13-16 ready and 96 3-16 for delivery forward in a month. There is considerable pressure in the money market there and Banks are remitting thence daily.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95·14
1st Settlement...	"	96—

Bullion :—

There was a fall of 1-16 in the price of Bar silver in London on Monday the ready rate closing at 25 5-8 and the forward at 25 13-16. New York is 1-8 up at 55 5-8. There have been practically no fluctuations ready opening at 66 7-16 ex duty and closing steady. Forward rates are unchanged. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	26	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	66	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	66	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	66	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Owing to the advance advised in the Liverpool and American telegrams to hand this morning, our market opened steadier and prices were quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round. Buyers were not following the advance and the enquiry for forward delivery was limited. There was, however, a better demand for ready cotton, and at Colaba a fair business was transacted. At the close the market is steady at the following prices.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	269	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	235	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	227	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	223/4	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	223/4	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	208 9	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	202	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	205/3	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	198 99	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	193	"
Good Westerns ...	241	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	226	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Steady	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	51,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
6·12	6·12	6·13	6·12	6·13
—05	—05	—05	—05	—05
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
6·10	6·07	5·94	5·83	
—05	—05	—05	—04	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market continues steady, but there is no improvement in the demand. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 14 0 B. T,
Apl.-May	"	8 8 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with rather more doing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ...	Rs	9 4 6 R T
Yellow Guzerat	"	9 10 6 B.T

Gingellyseed :—

There is a better enquiry and prices are slightly steadier as under.

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	59 0 0
" 75 p.c.	"	53 0 0
White Havre...	"	59 0 0
Black Kutni	"	51 8 0
Yellow Hingan ghat	"	61 8 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is firmer with business doing at :

April-May ... ... Rs. 11 0 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 3¼ 0 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts— Rs. 41 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Easy.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 5 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May... ... Rs. 6 1 6 R.T

Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,340 X. D.
India	574 C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	51 C. D.

Mills :—

David	390
Kohinoor	735
Maneckji Petit	3,200

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore	180
Hingoli	110
Khangaum	250

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	235
Colaba Land and Mill	1,010
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	45

Railways :—

Amritsar-Patti	108
Tapti Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	19,604	bales
Wheat	2,805	cwts
Linseed	17	"
Rapeseed	435	"
Gingellyseed	1,192	"
Poppyseed	nil.	"
Groundnuts	171	"
Castorseed	6,106	"
Rice	5,614	"
Myrabollams	7,139	"
Cottonseed	12,581	"
Mowraseed	439	"
Gram	4,246	"
Joowar	4,880	"
Maize	83	"

BANK OF BURMA.

Report for the Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 21.

The Bank of Burma reports a profit for the year, after paying all expenses, of Rs. 75,673.

The Directors recommend a dividend of five per cent. to place further Rs. 30,000 to the Reserve and carry forward Rs. 9,642.

Preliminary expenses and Capital Charges have been written off satisfactorily.

The results of the half year's working namely, 18½ per cent profit, emphasises the wisdom of the Directors' action in increasing the Capital and thus enlarging the scope of the Bank's operations.

Attention is drawn to the steady increase of the sums placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund which now stands at Rs. 66,520.

The Working Capital of the Bank has increased by Rs. 2,937,359 during the year.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

FALLOON.—January 14, at Wazirabad, after a lingering illness, Evelin Emly, wife of J. H. Falloon, Station Master, N. W. Railway, (gol 5) years.

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
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No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Liver Sluggish?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Neuralgia?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Indigestion?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 1-31m., 1-32a. Low water, 7-48m. 7-16a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Apollo Street, 4 p. m.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10a.m. to 4 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, the Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.

The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—January 26th, last quarter, 8h, 31-3m, p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 23.—Gaiety Theatre, the Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m. The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Harmston's Circus in Bombay. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Departure of H. E. the Governor on tour, Grant Road, by special train, 10-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 1-58m, 2-8a. Low water, 8-18m., 7-45a.

Friday, January 24.—B B. and C I. Volunteer Rifles, Sergeants' Ball, Mechanics' Institute. Royal Scots' annual athletic Sports, Colaba Parade Ground. The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade. P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with English Mails of the 10th inst., due to arrive at 7 a.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 2-28m. 2-47a. Low water, 8-17a.

Saturday, January 25.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Royal Scots' Annual Athletic Sports, Colaba Parade Ground. Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h., 15m.; Sun sets, 6h., 27m; High water, 4-2m., 3-33a.; Low water, 9-24m., 8 53a.

Sunday, January 26.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 3-12m., 4-32a. Low water, 10-9m., 9-45a.

Monday, January 27.—Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Tavoy Exploration Syndicate, in liquidation, adjourned meeting, 15-17 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 4-30m., 5-52a. Low water, 11-10m., 11-51a.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—On Sunday night at 11 o'clock Sadoobai, a Hindu woman, who had gone out into a field in Koliwada, Worli, was bitten by a snake on her right foot. She died of the poison subsequently.

CITY IMPOVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday. The Board asked for estimates and plans for additional rooms in the Trust Office. It was also resolved to continue till the end of March the grant of a special allowance to Trust employes.

THE CORRICKS NAVAL NIGHT.—We would draw attention to the Special Programme for to-night at The Gaiety Theatre. Commodore Sir George and Lady Maud Warrender have promised to be present, and the Company will make a special effort to acquit themselves creditably in every detail.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, per s.s. "Congella" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd, instead of on the 22nd instant as previously notified. A supplementa mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 24th instant.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.15 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Guard of Honor ..... Karl Kaps
Overture	La Gourouse D'or ..... Hermann
Characteristic Piece	The Grass Hopper's Dance ..... Bucalossi
Selection	Leslie Stuart's Songs ..... Allen
Valse	Dans Un Reve ..... Hahl
Selection	The Shamrock ..... Myddleton
Two Step	At a Georgia Camp Meeting .. Kerry Mills

DEATH OF A JEWISH MERCHANT.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Shookir Abraham, a prominent Jewish citizen and manager for many years of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., which took place on Sunday at his residence in Murzban Road, Esplanade, in the seventieth year of his age. The deceased was a man of large mercantile experience, tact and foresight and for a period of seventeen years, had managed the extensive business of the firm with great success and praiseworthy zeal and integrity. He commenced life in a very humble sphere and by his perseverance and honest dealing rose to the position of a millionaire. The deceased's health had been indifferent for over a month; but he regained strength about a week before his daughter's marriage, which was celebrated with great eclat on the 7th inst., and in connection with which a sumptuous entertainment was given by him in an elegant shamiana erected near his residence. Mr. Abraham had an attack of pneumonia a few days later, from which he never recovered. The funeral procession was very largely attended. Out of respect to his memory, the firms of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Sir Sassoon David, and others were closed on Monday; and for half the day some of the Exchange Banks were also closed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DISPUTED OWNERSHIP OF A HOUSE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday delivered judgment in the suit of Bai Motlibai, widow, v. Abdul Husen Mulla Abdulali. Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. N. B. Vakil, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. F. Sorabjee Rustomji Talyarkhan with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff had filed the suit for a declaration that she was the owner of the house and premises in Pakmodia Street; also that the agreement of sale-conveyance made in respect to these to the defendant was not binding on her. On the 15th March 1880, Meherali Mahomed, plaintiff's brother, purchased the property. Plaintiff contended that her brother had purchased it "benami" for her with moneys her husband had left her, which moneys she had given to her brother for the purpose of investment. She averred that she had been in uninterrupted and exclusive possession of the property for over 22 years. Meherali, her brother, died about 1885, leaving a widow Janbai, and a nephew Janmahomed the son of a predeceased brother, Sajan. Janmahomed lived with Meherali since his father Sajan's death, and was generally known as Janmahomed Meherali. Janbai lived with the plaintiff until her death fourteen or fifteen years ago. Janmahomed, now about 22 or 25 years of age, was porbably living at that time with some of his other aunts. Plaintiff stated this to be untrue; the parties in the suit being Khojas, he was without doubt the nearest heir to Meherali, according to the rules of the Hindu Law of Succession applicable to the Khoja community. In 1903 he had agreed to sell to the defendant the property in question. On his failure to carry out the agreement, defendant filed suit No. 449 of 1903 against him, for specific performance, which was decreed to him on 24th August 1905. On 5th August 1906, the Prothonotary of the High Court, Mr. L. N. Banaji, signed the conveyance of the property to the defendant on behalf of Janmahomed, who could not be got to execute it.

Nothing could be found in the evidence to support the plaintiff's story, said Mr. Justice Macleod, that the property was purchased with her money, and Meherali paid her the rents. When Janbai died, no doubt the plaintiff collected the rents, as Janmahomed was then only a child, and there was no one to dispute her right. The possession by the plaintiff of the conveyance made to Meherali could not assist her: it would naturally remain with her after Janbai's death. When she heard that Janmahomed had agreed to sell the house to defendant, she instructed her pleader to write to the defendant the letter of 11th May 1900. If it was true that she considered herself the owner of the property, as having been purchased by Meherali "benami" for her, she would certainly have instructed her pleader to say so; instead of this, she relied on her being in possession of the property and of the title deeds. It did not necessarily follow that she owned the property, because she had been in possession of the title deeds and was also collecting the rents. Evidence as to who collected the rents was very conflicting.

In order to support her story that Meherali originally purchased the property with her money, the plaintiff had attempted to prove that she had been in exclusive possession of the property, at any rate since Meherali's death, but in this, said Mr. Justice Macleod, she had signally failed. It followed, therefore, that she had not established a title by adverse possession, apart from her claim as "benamidar". The circumstances in which Janmahomed sold the property to the defendant were not very clear, but there was nothing in the terms of the agreement for sale, throw any doubt upon the perfect good faith of the defendant. It was more than probable that Janmahomed had assisted the plaintiff in the filing of the suit, in consequence of his failure to prevent the defendant from completing the sale. Further, it was difficult to believe that plaintiff knew nothing about the proceeding in suit No. 449 of 1903. His Lordship held that the plaintiff was not the owner of the premises in question by purchase and that she had not acquired any right to it by adverse possession. Her suit was dismissed with costs, the conveyance of 15th March 1880 being ordered to be handed over to the defendant.

CLAIM FOR MARINE INSURANCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday heard the suit brought by Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam against the Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiff claimed Rs. 5,206-15-10, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st July 1904, and costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Chamier, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendant Company.

The plaintiff stated that on the 10th November 1903, he applied to Mr. W. B. Maunder, the agent in Bombay of the defendant Company, the Baden Marine Insurance Company, and the Prussian National Insurance Company, to insure a cargo of rice to be shipped per steamer "Bander" from Coconada for Reunion for Rupees two lakhs; and on the same date Mr. Maunder agreed to the insurance in the following proportions:—The defendant Company, Rs. 1,40,000; the Baden Marine Insurance Company, Rs. 30,000; and the Prussian National Insurance Company, Rs. 30,000; and issued to the plaintiff acceptance notes. The plaintiff duly paid the premium in respect of the insurance. The formal policy of insurance was executed in Bombay and issued to the plaintiff on the 24th November 1903. Plaintiff caused to be shipped from Coconada to Reunion about 20,552 bags of rice; and a portion thereof, namely 825 bags, was loaded at Cocanada on a lighter, No. 13. The lighter, while proceeding to the steamer, was stranded on the shoals near the bar, and 750 of the bags were so damaged by sea water as to be entirely rendered worthless and lost to the plaintiff. The defendants became liable to pay their proportion of the loss, namely Rs. 5,206-15-10. In the original protest, owing to a mistake, the number of the lighter was entered as No. 48 instead of No. 13; and the mistake having been made, was repeated in other documents connected with the loss. It was subsequently rectified. The defendants, taking advantage of the mistake, now falsely alleged that

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, HER EXCELLENCY LADY CLARKE, Miss CLARKE, P. R. CADELL, Private Secretary, H. COGILL, Esq., Surgeon, Captain E. G. DRUMMOND, A.-D.-C., which CANNOT BE DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point by 9 p.m., on THURSDAY, 23rd January, should be ADDRESSED "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until MONDAY, 3rd February, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point.

2. Telegrams for Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, should be ADDRESSED to CAMP, but his Letters should be sent to Government House, Malabar Point.

S. A. DEAS,

for Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of BOMBAY.

Dated Malabar Point, 17th January, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1908.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

In the course of its exhaustive reviews of the past year's Commerce, Finance, Shipping and Industry, the *Manchester Guardian* deals very fully with the year's cotton trade. Since the beginning of 1907 the relative position of manufacturers has gone steadily worse, and now an unabated prosperity in spinning and a generally unprofitable and unsatisfactory state of things in weaving is recorded. Spindles have increased and looms diminished. Manufacturers have, it appears, generally run their machinery, for they had to cope with an expansion of what is termed "speciality demand." Most effective support was received from various European countries, especially Germany, where the spinning mills were unable to cope with the local demand. The yarn exports for the first eleven months of 1906 were about five million lbs. over those of the corresponding period of 1905; but for 1907 they were another thirty million lbs. ahead. This large export had a great effect on the market. In 1906 some seventy or eighty spinning mills, with a total capital of about five millions sterling, declared profits, averaging about eighteen per cent on the share capital, or thirteen on share and loan capital combined, for the year ended November 30, 1906. In the past year in sixty-five mills, on a share capital of £2,591,365, the year's profit was at the rate of 33·6 per cent., while the profit on share and loan capital combined was 24·57 per cent. As an indication of the general position of these concerns, it is stated that, in addition to the share capital, the loan capital of £979,372 is balanced by reserve funds of £951,678 and that the present book-value, including machinery is £3,004,890. Those sixty-five mills contain only a little over six million spindles and are therefore only a fraction—less than one-eighth—of the total in Lancashire. Another calculation, which has been made concerning a given hundred mills, "not all the best and most up-to-date companies," shows that the share capital has earned 35·5 per cent. and the share and loan capital 23·25. An examination of another eighty, companies which do not disclose their profits, shows that they paid on the share capital 17·87, two per cent. more than a hundred companies which issue accounts. At the end of the year there were some looms idle in various localities and in one or two sections organised stoppages to the extent of an extra fortnight were spread over the Autumn months. A rather feeble attempt to balance the Autumn stoppages in the spinning trade did not come to anything, through the annual report of the Spinners' Federation, issued in July, anticipated a period of depression.

On the subject of labour and wages, the difficult problem awaiting solution is merely referred to. Past disputes are dealt with. In March last, it is recalled the Weavers Amalgamation applied for a five per cent advance and after various discussions and adjournments the application was definitely refused. The operatives are credited with having shown their good sense in accepting this decision and the subsequent cause of events proved that the masters were not in a position to grant an advance. Yet some sympathy was felt with the troubles of the operatives who for a good part of the year were engaged in the irritating task of trying to make good cloth out of bad yarn with a consequent loss in production and wages. Twenty-seven disputes concerning bad yarn occurred in one quarter and at one time "as many as six firms were out in the street." Then in April an advance of five per cent was demanded and granted two months later to a hundred and fifty thousand men. Reference is also made to the dispute with the Oldham fine-spinners, when a liberal and timely concession on the part of the employers brought about a settlement which seems to have given satisfaction to both parties. Now, unfortunately, writes the *Guardian's* specialist, "we are faced with a difficulty in the ring-spinning section. Failing to obtain what they demanded, the operatives at two mills have struck and the employers contend that by so doing they have broken the terms of the Brooklands Agreement. The dispute remains in a critical position, but it is surely possible to find a solution unless personal irritations prevail. It does appear, however, that unreasoning antagonisms between the employer and operative classes are growing and, unless they are discouraged by those in authority, may work great mischief. There seems to be opportunity for moderation and reason and a grasp of essentials in those concerned with the cotton trade." As our telegrams have since told us there is good reason to believe that a settlement will be effected and that an automatic scheme capable of smooth working will be adopted.

Dealing with the prospects of trade in the new year, the writer tells us that Egypt is improving as a country essentially sound must improve after difficulty due to over-trading; but the recovering of China from the great trading debauch of 1905 has been very slow. To India the exports of cloth are large, but there has been some evidence lately that stocks both at Bombay and Calcutta are at least sufficient to strengthen importers in a policy of delay. "Though the first reports of the monsoon were good, these have been seriously qualified and it appears that crops generally will not be up to the average, and that in some localities there will be considerable privation among the natives. One point that has engaged the attention of exporters interested in the dhootie trade is the competition of India-made goods which seems lately to have developed." And thus the writer concludes his reference to Indian competition, wisely refraining from commenting upon the progress of the Swadeshi movement, which he apparently does not understand. But we get reflex evidences of the effects of that movement further on in the review regarding the cloth trade. China, depressed as it has been generally, bought freely of good shirtings on several occasions, "and the Indian markets too, though a good many complaints have been heard, did not bring all the goods exported during 1907 in 1906." Then again we find that Blackburn "has suffered lately from the neglect of buyers from India and Nelson sateens and fancies are running out of order. Unless some relief can be obtained the great weaving centres may be forced to consider the question of organised short time, and Burnley does now actually contemplate a fortnight's stoppage." In the yarn market, too, India, has disappointed Lancashire. We find that the demand for export to the East has been smaller than last year's, though reelers have been well engaged and most makers of bundle yarns now quote very distant delivery; but the Continent, especially Germany, has done an exceptionally large trade in both American and Egyptian counts. During the autumn the demand for doubled yarns slackened, and these are now comparatively quiet, but doublers have shared in the general prosperity. Egyptian yarns, in spite of the slackening in demand for 60's twist goods from India, are yet in a strong position, and prices have not only been higher than for the last thirty years but have been on the whole extraordinarily profitable. There has been a little slackening that may hardly be called weakening during the last few weeks, but probably the position of spinners of Egyptian is sounder than that of any other section of the trade. Our contemporary regrets that it can hardly predict for the spinning industry a year to equal the one which has just drawn to a close, but it acknowledges that its last year's prediction was not altogether fulfilled, unforeseen circumstances having eventually brightened the state of trade.

INLAND TRADE IN SIND. SIND Trade both external and internal was in a prosperous state in 1906-07, for it increased by sixty-nine lakhs of Indian maunds or thirteen per cent. in quantity, and by about six crores or twenty-two per cent. in value, as compared with the figures for the preceding year. Higher prices in many commodities was particularly marked, the most noticeable being hides and skins, seeds, rice, wool, yarn and piece-goods. Although the wheat crop was not as large as in 1904-05 the increase in seeds partly made up for the deficiency, and the railway had to treat with a large trade altogether than in any previous year except 1904-05. The difficulty found by traders in getting their goods carried by the railway will be remembered, and few, perhaps, will take as comfortable a view as the writer of the report on Sind Trade, who thinks that a sufficient programme has been adopted by the railway. It is quite certain that the railways have not yet felt the full result of the Chenab and Jhelum irrigation works, even so far as they have been carried out and, given the enormous growth in trade which must follow good inundation and a favourable season, we think that past failures to deal with the traffic are likely to be repeated. There have been heavy fluctuations in this trade but the tendency has been upwards for many years. In 1897-98 the imports into Karachi totalled 11,463,307 maunds while the exports were 4,236,752 maunds. Next year the imports nearly doubled while the exports remained at about the same figure, With the exception of 1900-01 the figures rose steadily till, in 1904-05, the imports were 51,597,837 maunds and exports, 12,512,802 maunds. Next year the imports fell to 29,600,376 maunds while the exports rose to 17,167,818 maunds; but last year the imports had again increased to 38,356,426 maunds while the exports dropped slightly to 16,889,989 maunds. As regards value the import trade for the Punjab showed an increase of sixty-four lakhs of maunds in quantity or 29 per cent., and one hundred and ninety two lakhs of rupees in value or twenty-four per cent. over the previous year, the increase being great; but the imports from the United Provinces again showed a considerable decline both in quantity and value. Against this was a considerable increase in the imports from the Bombay Presidency of over four and a half lakhs, and from Rajputana and Central India imports rose by 148 per cent in quantity and 43 per cent. in value. Against these has to be considered the state of the export trade. This with the Punjab declined by six per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value, the chief decline being in coal, while the chief increases were railway stock, sugar, kerosine oil and cotton piece-goods. The decreased imports from the United Provinces was reflected in greatly diminished exports although the value rose, railway materials contributing largely to the percentage of increase. The trade with Rajputana varied only slightly by a little over two per cent. decrease in quantity and increase in quantity respectively. A large increase in the piece-goods trade indicates growing prosperity in the Province, and as there are signs that Indian piece-goods are becoming more popular the Indian trade is likely to benefit largely.

PEPYS' JOKE. HISTORY repeats itself in practical jokes as in more mundane affairs. Even the carrying off of Lord Cholmondeley's silver tankard from his seat in Cheshire by the guests of his neighbour, the Duke of Westminster, has a remarkable parallel which has come down to us through the naive pages of Samuel Pepys's Diary. Pepys, as all his readers are aware, was Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He was a typical "man about town," knew all the gossip of the time, and daily rubbed shoulders with dukes and earls. Amongst his particular cronies were Sir William Pen and Sir William Batten, two worthy knights who were Pepys' invariable pot companions. During a debauch Pepys and Sir W. Batten conceived the brilliant idea of carrying off a silver tankard much prized by Sir William Pen. Not content with the sight of Pen's chagrin at the loss of his pot, Pepys wrote a letter to Pen, making it appear to come from the thief, and covertly teasing Pen for having been so careless with the tankard. Pepys and Batten derived much fun from the incident, for Sir William Pen showed them the letter, and, at dinner a few days later, waxed amusingly irate at his loss, much to the merriment of Pepys and Batten. These seventeenth century Raffles's got a great deal more mirth out of their tankard than did the guests of the Duke of Westminster, for, having duly restored the pot to its rightful owner, and received the sum of thirty shillings by way of reward, they forthwith took Pen off to their favourite tavern to drink it all away. They succeeded so well that when they finally decided to acquaint Sir William Pen with the joke they had played upon him, he was "too fuddled" to understand: and was presumably taken home and put to bed. But when, in "the morning grey," the joke was explained to poor Pen he took it very ill; and Pepys and Sir W. Batten nearly lost his friendship for ever. However, it is pleasant to know from the immortal Diary that a month later "Sir W. Pen and his daughter and I and my wife went to the Theatre, and there saw "Father's Owne Son," a very good play, and the first time I ever saw it." So all ended well, and probably the owner of the cup that had never been lost was present next day when, as Pepys writes: "What a dinner and supper I drink! I know not how, of my own accord, so much wine, that I was even almost foxed, and my head aked all night; so home and to bed, without prayers, which I never did yet, since I come to the house, of a Sunday night; I being now so out of order that I durst not read prayers, for fear of being perceived by my servants in what case I was."

THE AMAZING BYE-ELECTION, It is a pity the bye-election in Mid-Devon has been disgraced by the ghoulish attack by roughs on the Conservative Club at Newton Abbot, and by the tragedy of Sergeant-Major Rendall's death, but these things were not altogether unexpected, for time was when a Unionist speaker could never obtain a hearing either at Newton Abbot, Ashburton or at Bovey Tracey; and in view of the sensational result of the bye-election it was hardly to be expected that the spirit of misguided hostility to the Unionist Party would be manifested in a milder form than at previous contests. Happily horse-play such as Newton Abbot has been guilty of is now almost rare at election times; and ere long we trust it will disappear altogether. But apart from the merely local aspect of the Mid-Devon result the election has a national significance which will give pause to every student of politics in the United Kingdom. It is just two years since Britain was in the throes of a General Election—and a General Upheaval it proved. Since then changes which were then undreamt of in all the political philosophy of Britain have passed over the Empire in waves; and their effect is most apparent in England—the heart of the Empire. A score of bye-elections have taken place in the country since January, 1906; and they have all told the same tale. The moral of that tale has been pointed with emphatic plainness in these pages ever since Wimbledon. It has happened that nearly all the recent bye-elections have taken place north of London, and those north of the Peak have had their own story to tell of the rapid development of Socialism, and the vast polls of the Socialist Candidates. But now the South also tells the story of the amazing decline of Liberalism in England since two years ago—albeit the Red Flood of Socialism has never yet touched Devon. We do not hesitate to say that Ashburton is a revelation which will cause the Government furiously to think. For what is the story Ashburton tells? A constituency which has never returned a Tory, and which two years ago gave its successful Liberal candidate a majority of 1,283 has now returned a Unionist Tariff Reformer with a majority of 559. In other words there has been a turnover of 1,800 odd votes to the Conservative cause. This in a rural spot like Ashburton, has a double meaning. It means that the Government has lost the sympathy of the people; and it means that there is to-day a Unionist majority in the Country though not in Westminster. Commenting upon the prospects of the Mid-Devon bye-election a few weeks go we said:—"During the last two years it has been ivariably the case that the bye-elections have shown that the agricultural labourer has recovered from his Dear Loaf Fright of two years ago, and nolls Blue, as he has done pretty generally for the last thirty years. We do not know who are the candidates at the coming bye-election, but Mr. Eve's Library majority two years ago was 1,283 and we are willing to stake our professional reputation on the prophecy that the Liberal who is certain to succeed Mr. Eve will lose that odd 283 votes." Our conviction that the Liberal vote had declined has been verified; but, as will be observed, we did not credit the possibility of a Conservative triumph in Mid-Devon, where no Tory had ever had a ghost of a chance before.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 21st instant.

Mr. Tremearne, son of the well-known Editor of "Capital" was sworn in at the Calcutta Bar yesterday.

THE annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber is on Friday the 28th and the annual meeting of Calcutta Trades Association on the 30th instant.

REVEREND C. F. Andrews of Delhi writes to the "Statesman" protesting against the Indian Government attitude towards the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal.

H. M. S. "LAPWING" Lieutenant-Commander A. N. Gouldsmith, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat which port she left on the 16th January.

ON Monday evening an interesting gathering took place at the C. M. S. House, Girgaum, when members of the Mission bade farewell and presented a purse to Miss Ellen Shaw, L. M & S., who is proceeding to Mooltan to take charge of the Victoria Zenana Hospital. She has been from her childhood brought up in the C. M. S. Girls School, and is the first Indian Protestant Christian lady who has graduated in medicine at the Bombay University. Mrs. Jackson, who has been known in this city for nearly a quarter of a century in connection with Missionary educational institutions, has taken a practical interest in the educational progress of the young lady.

ACCORDING to the New York correspondent of the "Express," it is estimated that the forthcoming trial of Mr. Harry Thaw for the murder of the late Mr. Stanford White will cost the prosecution at least £30,000. The sum of £5,000 was voted by the New York municipality a few days ago to pay the fees of the experts alone, while a further £5,000 was also voted for "preliminary" expenses.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

COLONIAL PROSPECTORS.

Recent Excavations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 3.

Once more the French papers are harping on the inexhaustible theme of corrupt practices in French home politics. That in the inner working machinery of French Cabinets and parliamentary parties irresponsible influences and vested interests play an important part, that official acts of the Government and even the power of the State have been misused for private ends, is an old standing complaint of oppositional French papers. What gives a new charm to the present accusations, at least for foreign observers, is the alleged realisation of a poet's dream in the exact quarter of these latest revelations. The late Guy de Maupassant as far back as 1885 gave in his masterful novel "Bel Ami" a most realistic description of a plot that took its origin in some smart "operations" of stock-jobber and real-estate agents and gradually developed into a grand affair of foreign politics. By a strange coincidence he chose Morocco as the hunting ground of these money-graspers who by underhand play knew how to induce Government to back their doubtful claims. How would the great humorist have enjoyed the realisation of his dream, if he were still alive! We owe it to M. Jaures' small but highly respected paper "Humanite" that the scandalous bubble of the Morocco exploitage is now visible in its true light. It is a small group of French Industrials and Capitalists that worked the whole apparatus, such firms as Schneider-Creuzot, Jaluzat Lauzanne and a few others. Their plan of procedure was simple enough. They founded a number of bogus Companies for mercantile enterprizes in Morocco. These shares had of course only a nominal value, but were sure to be readily brought by the French public, as soon as the Government would declare its intention of occupying Morocco or of reserving the development of the wonderful resources of this country for French Capitalists. By their influence with the French Chamber and the Ministers of State they ensnared French diplomacy into following up this "national" affair and creating a situation that eventually provoked the protestation of Germany and the Algeciras Conference. In the columns of the "Humanite" it is argued that the present situation is only the repetition of the same trick, being at the same time its preconcerted sequence. We are told that the French Government and especially the Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Pichon are highly indignant about the incessant perplexities caused by the artful game of this so-called Colonial Party. Relying on their influence on a number of French papers and on certain groups of Deputies in the Chamber these speculators meddle in Moroccan business enterprises and try to create a situation that would necessitate a French expedition into the Interior of Morocco as a "question d'honneur," so that the Government could not resist, for reasons represented as "national" by those papers, to drag into new Moroccan adventures. Whether the assertion is true, that some ambitious Diplomatists and officers of the Army who now are employed in Morocco intentionally work against the Minister of Foreign Affairs we are not prepared to say. But from the data brought forth we take it for granted that the victory will sooner or later be with the "Colonial Party." Only the future can decide whether this will be to the lasting advantage of the French nation or even of the "bona fide" shareholders of the "Compagnie Marocaine." But this laudable

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CORRUPTION

is not the only one in which M. Jaures' paper is engaged. Another one is directed against M. Bernan Vanilla, proprietor of the sensational paper "Le Martin" and a stock-broker, justly called "the terror of all Ministries." Some years ago this powerful man sent, at his own expense, an expedition through the African desert of Sahara. The plucky enterprise had no practical success but was fructified as an advertisment for the paper whose proprietor had started it. Now it has come to light that somehow or other the Government refunded the expenditure for the expedition to the paper that used it for advertising itself. The correspondence that led to this remarkable dealing with public money is said to have been mislaid in the archives of the Colonial Ministry. Under these suspicious circumstances it is easily understandable that the well-meaning paper "Humanite" is not sparing with its attacks on the Colonial Ministry as well as on the proprietor of the "Matin." The humour of the thing is that the editorials of this sensational paper remonstrate not only against M. Jaures who indicted its shabby dealing but also against the Ministry which is thus to be intimidated and threatened with its own fall in case of investigating this scandal. How this edifying campaign will end is quite uncertain. So much is clear that for the last nine years the French Ministers of State were afraid of demanding the repayment of the sum illegally handed over to the "Matin" because this paper knows so much of secret transactions and is backed by influential Capitalists, thus wielding a power that makes a French Minister of State tremble.

THE GERMAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

The Hittites of the Bible are now known to have been by their expeditions of conquest an equally important historical factor in the earlist community of nations as the Arabs in the 7th, or the Danes in the 10th and 11th centuries. Their migrations and settlements are stretched from their original seats in Asia Minor to the West over the islands of the Aegean Archipelago, to the North over Armenia, and before all, to the South over Syria, Palestine and Egypt. That their capital was situated in Cappadocia and that the hills near the village of Boghas Koei contain its ruins, was well-known. But it was only last summer that Professor Winkler, of Berlin University, was enabled by the liberality of the German Oriental Society to solve at last the puzzle of the historical position of this nation. The difficulty was that the inscriptions of the Hittites are not yet intelligible. It was a glorious suprise that among these excavated ruins many burnt clay slabs with cuneiform inscriptions were discovered, dating back to about 1500 B. C. and finding their equivalent in the famous finds of Tell Amarna, but containing a great deal of new information. The basis of a recorded history of this enigmatic nation is now laid up to the period of its highest power. Encouraged by this result the Society has decided to renew the diggings at Tell Amarna that were crowned with so much success twenty years ago.

A second enterprise of this Society was carried on in Egypt, where the City of the Dead and the Pyramid at Assur has been unearthed. The yield of the first year's campaign has been very rich in elaborate limestone sculptures from the time of the Ancient Empire of Egypt.

In the Holy Land the foundations of the old Canaanitic walls of Jericho have been laid bare by the expedition of Professor Sellin, of Vienna, and Professor Watzinger, of Rostock, organised and paid for by the Society. Moreover remarkable ruins of Synagogues have been found in Gallilee. The history of the Canaanitic tribes and the development of the Jewish religion are thereby set into a new light. Only now enough authentic relics have been excavated to prove the historical statements in the Old Testament to the most sceptic commentator of the Book of Books.

MUSICAL TOPICS.

One half of the Berlin Musical Season is now over, and the week between Christmas and New Year brings us the much needed pause of recreation after the flood of Concerts for which Berlin is noted. The characteristic feature of this Season was the appearance of a large number of new violinists of the first order, and to a remarkably large extent they were premature talents who attracted general attention. One gets almost the impression as though an unnaturally early spring had set in on the field where our violinists grow. Master Vecsey and Master Elman having been followed by the three young ladies, Miss Kathleen Parlow. Mademoiselle Vivien Chartres and Signorina Antonietta Chielchia, while their latest rival Master Efrem Zimbalist promises soon to surpass them all. It is really wonderful with what perfection all these young violinists master all technical difficulties of their instrument, and we are bound to say that the late Professor Joachim was, as far as technicalities go, inferior to some of these young artists. But while the latest development seems to tend towards producing an advanced type of the "Virtuoso," we sorrowfully miss the artistic genius, the higher intellectuality, the extraordinary good taste we admired in Professor Joachim's play, and that, after all, must be considered the very heart's core in the performer's art. There seems to be a law of development that a higher state of "Virtuoso" is to be paid for with a decline of fine feeling. This regrettable rule is also brought home to us if we concentrate our attention to one important symptom and compare modern programmes of a first-rate Concert with those of former times. At present they are carelessly put together after a conventional pattern and therefore almost without exception very much like each other. A singer's programme is sure to begin with some old Italian and German pieces, some airs of Schubert's, Schumann's and Brahm's in the centre and concluded with Strauss and Wolf, in correct chronological order. We have had hundreds of such programmes this season and very few that are calculated to secure to the singer the best effect his personal gifts are capable of. In the interest of both, singers and hearers, this artistic principle ought everywhere to be followed. We had one good instance of choosing a programme in the Concerts of Madame Clara Erler. This admirable singer seems to be well aware that her strength lies between a very moderate "pesseroso" and a more advanced state of high glee or playsome gracefulness, and she composes her programme accordingly. In this and in many other respects she resembles the foremost Concert singers that were our delight a generation ago. She is extraordinally careful in cultivating her voice and has thereby well succeeded in coming up to the violin-like thrill that was the goal of training in former times and is so exceedingly rare now. Thus she is fully capable of competing with the two other Stars of older reputation—Madame Mysz-Gmeiner whose strength is Classical Music, and Madame Julia Culp, whose Alto voice is incomparable.

AMONG THE EVENTS OF THIS SEASON

that will leave a long and lasting impression with the hearer we place first the performance of the H-moll Missa by Bach on the occasion of the Philharmonic Choir's 25th Anniversary. This Choir still flourishes under the Direction of its founder Professor Siegfried Ochs. That he gave us the gigantic masterpiece of Bach in such a grand style, shows what Berlin talent is capable of. That Beethoven's birthday on or about December 16th is observed here as an opportunity for performing some of his works with special claim of excellence and distinction, is a tradition worthy of Berlin's musical fame. This time Nikisch with his Philharmonic Concert took the palm. But the same evening brought us the pleasant surprise that Herr Leopold Godowsky the famous Pianist has now included Beethoven into his programme and has proved with many of his compositions equal powers of interpretation as with the masterpieces of Mozart and Chopin. The last event was the farewell Concert of Herr Weingartner as conductor of the Royal Opera Orchestra for its famous "Symphoniekonzerte." He has been permanently engaged for Vienna, but will be long remembered by a large circle of musical enthusiasts in Berlin.

NOTES.

The famous inventor Waldemar Poulsen has just managed to bring Berlin and Copenhagen into connection by wireless telephony. From Lyngby, the Danish station near Copenhagen to Weissensee near Berlin the transmission of the sounds of the human voice was by the new wireless appliance just as distinct and clear as between two local call offices over the wire. The experiment proved that direct speaking is very fatiguing if the distance becomes greater. It is preferable to speak into a phonograph and to connect the receiving station with a Microphon; then the effect is quite satisfactory. Mr. Poulsen is of opinion that the same process may just as well be extended to overseas telephonic stations, while at present we have no means to get over the difficulties of using our oversea cables for telephonic communications. The trials from Copenhagen to Berlin will be continued for some time, ere the definite arrangements will be made public.

Agricultural Improvement on a large scale is the problem now taken in hand by the Anatolic Railway Co. in Asia Minor. Everything was already settled for some time past. But the Sultan's Irade sanctioning the whole enterprize was only published a few days ago. It is the plain of Konieh in the centre of Asia Minor that is to be made fertile again by a grand system of irrigation. The necessary water for the canals will be taken from the two large lakes on the eastern side of the railway track. Not less than £1,600,000 will be required for the engineering work. As the Company wishes to push its work of extention as well the meeting of shareholders has given authority to double the capital from 3 to 6 millions Ltr. At present only 2 millions of the whole have been called in and the money required for the engineering during the next year is already available. The whole will of course be an affair of more than ten years. The Turkish Government that will derive the principal advantage of the enterprize, and the Railway Co, that may expect a much larger goods traffic when the ancient fertility of the plain will have been brought back again by irrigation, have now brought the necessary legal preparation to a satisfactory conclusion.

A tell-tale for needlework. The proprietor of a boys' outfitting warehouse in Berlin has invented a clever contrivance for recording the work done by a sewing machine. A clockwork makes a large dial rotate once within 24 hours, bringing gradually every point of its circumference under a hole through which a lever may be brought down for a moment and mark the point touched. This lever is by an elastic shaft connected with the fly-wheel so that it is set in motion after every thousandth rotation, marking thereby the spot of the dial that passed the hole at this moment. From the position of these marks it is possible to know when the machine was in motion and how many turnings of the fly-wheel and thereby stitches were made in a given time. As the sewing machine plays such an important part in the home industry, the disputes about agreements by piece may be submitted to an incontrovertible test as far as the work and the time needed for a given sample are concerned. From the standard thus obtained the appropriateness or otherwise of the remuneration may be fairly judged. Not what the seamstress says about the time repuired for doing a certain amount of sewing, but what is recorded by this impartial apparatus may now be taken as a basis for equalizing the pay for task-work and keeping the average earnings on a fair level.

L. ASCH

POLICE WORK IN GONDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, JANUARY 17.

One more brave deed has been added to the credit of the Gondal Police by the capture of one desperado and the destruction of another at Satavadi, a village under Gondal. On the night of the 10th instant, two armed "budmashes" seized a villager of Satavadi and detained him as a hostage for the exaction of blackmail. The Police being informed of the matter surrounded the blackmailers and a fight ensued with the result that one of them was killed and the other captured alive. The hostage was saved though one of the Satavadi Grasia Rajputs was wounded in the encounter.

The man killed was identified as one Yacoob Hassan a convict who had escaped from the Kathiawar Agency jail at Rajkot. The other man is one Taiyab Arabi of Bheenakwad under Jamnagar, and a relative of Yacoob.

The head of the Gondal Police is Khan Saheb Phirozshah Manekji Damri under whose superintendence the force has achieved much success. Mr. Phirozshah belongs to British service, being a lent officer of Government. It is worth while to mention a few of the achievements of the Khan Saheb and his Police. A band of robbers under Amarji and Govlo, two notorious outlaws, was destroyed in an open fight by the Gondal Police. A gang of nine armed Mekranis raided a Gondal village and carried off property worth Rs. 6,000. The whole band was captured along with the loot. Hajo Maiyo a desperate character for whose capture a warrant had been issued by the Agency was captured alive by the Gondal Police. But the most daring act was the capture of an outlaw named Bava Deogar. This worthy had gathered round him a considerable gang of armed followers who laid waste the villages they passed through. The Kathiawar Agency had proclaimed a reward for the Bava's capture. The Khan Saheb and his men effected the capture, and thus won thanks of the authorities. Thus the Satavadi affair reflects great credit on Mr. Phirozshah and the Police of the Gondal State.

JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE COMMON-SENSE VIEW.

Faults of Canadian Companies.

STRICT OBSERVANCE OF REGULATIONS NEEDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

A despatch from Ottowa states that the report of Mr. King, Canadian Deputy Minister for Labour, on his Mission to British Columbia, points out that the Japanese Government is not concerned regarding immigration from Hawaii, while the Canadian Companies were the cause of Japan departing from the policy of prohibiting the entrance of labourers. If the regulations are strictly observed, says the report, Japanese immigration is not likely to cause serious embarrassment to Canada.

LORD CURZON AND THE LORDS.

Result of the Election.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Lord Curzon has been elected an Irish Peer, it is understood, by a considerable majority.

The figures will be published in the "Dublin Gazette" to-morrow.

THE NEWTON ABBOT RIOTS.

Inquest on the Supposed Murder.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The evidence given at the inquest on Sergeant-Major Rendell's body at Newton Abbot shows that he had been drinking.

An open verdict was returned.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

Reduction in Expenses.

HEAVY INCREASE IN TAXATION.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The Japanese Budget shows postponements in various Navy, Army and other expenditures, and an increase of taxation, amounting to eleven million yen, to place the finances in a sound position.

It empowers a loan of thirty-nine millions for reproductive works.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

Reinforcements Arrive.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Italian reinforcements have reached Lugh and found the Abyssinians had retired to Karanle.

Other reinforcements have been sent to Bardera.

PERSIAN FINANCES

French Adviser Appointed.

TURKISH TROOPS MOBILIZING.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Persia having requested the assistance of a French official to reorganize the Persian finances, M. Bozet, Inspector of Finances, has been appointed with the title of Financial Adviser.

London, JANUARY 21.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the correspondent of the "Bourse Gazette" telegraphs from Baku that the Turkish troops on the Persian frontier have been ordered to mobilize and that the reserves will be called out.

THE TSETSE FLY.

Reward Offered for a Cure.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The German Colonial Society offers a prize of £300 for the cure of the tsetse fly infection.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has arrived in London.

CHOLERA AT JEDDAH.

Virulence Increasing.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Reuter wires from Jeddah that cholera is increasing and that there are now 400 deaths daily.

THE MACFADYEN FAILURE.

Suggested Pooling Sanctioned.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Mr. Justice Bigham has sanctioned an arrangement for pooling the Macfadyen assets as approved by the Indian Court.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION INTO AMERICA

Sudden Decrease.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Advices from Washington state that the Immigration returns show that 2,234 fewer Japanese immigrants entered the United States in December 1907 than in December 1906.

SPEECH BY MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Balfour and Mid Devon.

LIBERALS AND COMING BYE-ELECTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain addressing his constituents at Haymills, said that Mid Devon was the first election since Mr. Balfour, in his speech at Birmingham, clearly defined the aims of the Unionist Party.

LATER.

The Liberals, however, are apprehensive regarding the possibility of a Labour candidate contesting Mr. Evan's seat in view of the Mid Devon result which has stimulated interest in the pending bye-elections at Worcester and South Leeds.

SPEECH BY SIR H. FOWLER.

The Alleged Cabinet Dissensions.

WORK FOR THE SESSION.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Sir Henry Fowler, speaking at Wolverhampton, denied the rumours of dissensions in the Cabinet. He said he would oppose Socialism to the uttermost. He predicted that the coming Session would be a hard one. The chief measure would be the Licensing Bill, and the Government would also deal with Education and Old Age Pensions.

RUMOURED CABINET CHANGES.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The death of Sir J. Lawson Walton has revived the rumours of Cabinet changes.

It is reported that a peerage will be conferred on Mr. Herbert Gladstone and that he will be succeeded by Sir W. Robson, with Mr. Rufus Isaacs as Attorney-General and Mr. Samuel Evans as Solicitor-General.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Honour to Sir H. Blake.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Sir Henry Blake has been elected, unsolicited, to the Urban Council of Youghal. The incident is regarded as showing that the people are tiring of party struggles in local affairs and are desirous of securing the services of independent men.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Ex-Soldier Sentenced.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that eighty unlicensed hawkers have been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment, and an ex-soldier to two months' for refusing to leave.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Three Italians Arrested.

LONDDN, JANUARY 21.

A telegram from New York states that three Italians have been arrested at Rio de Janeiro. They are suspected to be members of a band of Anarchists.

LABOUR CONFERENCE AT HULL.

Paid Election Agent Wanted.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The papers give unusual prominence to the Labour Conference at Hull.

The Conference yesterday decided to appoint a paid Flection Agent.

THE M. C. C. TOUR.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

A telegram from Launceston states that the English team has beaten Tasmania by 120 runs.

BANIA'S SHOP BURNT DOWN.

Three Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 21.

A fire broke out this evening in the city which resulted in the destruction of two petty shops and the deaths of a Hindu woman, her child, aged two, and a Bania. A fourth individual, a Mahomedan, was severely burnt, but he is expected to recover.

The woman with her child went to the Bunia's shop to buy some grain when the Bunia, in attending to her, carelessly threw his lighted biree into a tin filled with kerosine oil which instantly got ablaze and set fire to the premises. The woman escaped but rushed back into the flames to save her child when she and her infant were burnt to death. In addition to the Marwari's shopkeeper who apparently was too dazed to attempt to escape.

A EUROPEAN DROWNS HIMSELF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

A European named Mayhill drowned himself in the Hastings Tank this morning.

JUDICIAL WORK ON SUNDAY.

Question of Validity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 21.

In the Allahabad High Court Sir John Stanley, C. J., and Justice Burkitt have had before them Letters Patent appeal from the decision of Justice Griffin which raised an interesting question as to whether judicial work was not entirely void if done on a Sunday.

The facts were that the Munsiff of Allahabad went on local inspection on a Sunday and while he was on disputed premises some terms of compromise were suggested which were embodied in a *rubkar* of the Court on which decree was passed.

The decree was impeached on the ground that it was void as it had been passed on a Sunday.

The District Judge Mr. W. D. Burkitt held that technically this plea was valid, but as the decree had been passed on a lawful compromise no appeal lay as provided for in Section 375 of the Code of Civil Procedure

In the Second Appeal Justice Griffin held that the action of the Munsiff in passing a decree on a Sunday was an irregularity but as such irregularity did not affect either the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court the decree passed by the Court of First Instance was not void.

For the Appellant it was urged that Sunday was a *dies non* and no judicial work could be done by a Civil Court on that day.

For the Respondent it was contended that the Lord's Day Act did not apply to India. That Act not only made all judicial proceedings taken on a Sunday entirely void, but also provided that all contracts entered into on that day were invalid. It had never been held in India that any contract entered into by the natives of India on the Christian Sabbath Day was void.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court said that it was not necessary to decide whether the Lord's Day Act (29 Charles II, Cap. 7.) applied to the natives of India. Were it necessary to do so their Lordships would be very slow to hold that it did. It had been held in Madras in a case relied on for the respondent that the Act did not apply to India. In the present case the proceedings of the learned Munsiff amounted, at best, to an irregularity which in their opinion was cured by the consent of the parties. The decision of Justice Griffin was correct and the present appeal must be dismissed with costs,

PUNJAB'S NEW LIEUT.-ENANT-GOVERNOR.

Press Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 21.

The "Pioneer" says :—"The selection of Sir Louis Dane to succeed Sir Denzil Ibbetson in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab is the appointment to which public expectation has generally inclined since it became known that a choice would have to be made immediately. It is true that there are several names in the Civil Service of the Punjab that stand above his in point of seniority, but among them there was not any one who could be said to be marked out for advancement by the previous nature of his services. In the choice of a Lieutenant-Governor, though provincial experience counts for much, outside service of an important character very properly counts for still more as giving its possessor that breadth of outlook and knowledge of men and affairs of other parts of the country that can only be gained in general employments and without which a Provincial Governor is not likely to have the influence he ought to have with the Government of India. Public opinion, we believe, will endorse the selection that Lord Minto has made as decidedly the best possible, in the general interests of the province."

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

It is understood that Sir Louis Dane will now remain here for the Investiture on 28th before proceeding to take up the Punjab Lieutenant Governorship.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary, to-night issued, notifies the retirement of Sir Denzil Ibbetson from 2nd instant and the continuance to him, form that date until he embarks for Europe, of all honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, also the appointment as a temporary arrangement subject to his Majesty's approval of Sir Thomas Gordon Walker to be Lieut.-Governor until further orders.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

Justice Karamat Husain on the Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 21.

Justice Karamat Husain takes his seat to-day as Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says :—"Sir James La Touche in the course of a letter justly voices the feeling of the people of the United Provinces when he says—It is an appointment that will be greeted with approval throughout the province by every one who knows and values Justice Karamat Husain's sterling good qualities. In congratulating him I congratulate also the High Court and the Province."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Mahrajah of Durbhanga's Munificence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The Maharajah of Durbhanga has presented two and a half lakhs to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a Library in connection with the Calcutta University in celebration of the birth of his son and heir.

MR. SPENCER HARCOURT BUTLER.

Appointment as Foreign Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 21.

Mr. Spencer Harcourt Butler left Lucknow this morning by the Punjab Mail for Calcutta to take up his duties there as Foreign Secretary. He was summoned to proceed thither at once and his departure from Lucknow was, therefore, known to few people only, otherwise he would have been accorded a public send-off; for in Lucknow, as Deputy Commissioner, he has won golden opinions and his services to the public here cannot be over-estimated.

COUNT TOLSTOY, criticising Dante for the behoof of an Italian guest, characterised the productions of the Italian poet as cloudy and unintelligible. On his Italian interlocutor looking astonished, Count Tolstoy exclaimed, "Speaking honestly, do you and your countrymen understand him?"

COLLISIONS ON THE N. W. RAILWAY.

Sequel to the Recent Disaster.

STAFF SCANDALOUSLY OVERWORKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, JANUARY 21.

The sequel to the recent disastrous collisions on the N. W. Railway is beginning to appear. On the 29th October last a Down Special Goods train ran through Jagadhri station on the N. W. Railway against signals and without a "line clear" authority at 5-44 a. m. and collided with an Up Passenger train, about three minutes after, between Jagadhri and Kalanour stations. The engine brake van and one 3rd class bogie of the passenger train were wrecked as also two wagons and the engine of the Down Goods Special. The European Drivers of the Down Special and of the Up Passenger train were killed outright, the two native firemen of the Passenger engine being also killed and one of the two khalasis on the Goods engine was severely burnt and injured. The total casualties, as reported by the Railway Police, were 12 persons killed, and 12 injured, of whom 4 subsequently died of their injuries, making a total of sixteen killed.

The official enquiry shows that the cause of the disaster was due to the Driver (Nelson) of the Down Goods Special losing control of his engine. It is conjectured that the Driver had lost his vacuum steam and was running without it when speed over-increased and the handbrakes by themselves were ineffective to bring the train to a standstill in time to avert the collision. The enquiry elicits that the deceased Driver, responsible for the accident, had been on duty continuously for eleven hours when the disaster occurred.

A further Magisterial enquiry made concerning the hours of working on the North-Western Railway system discloses the fact that complaint is unanimous by the Running and Station Staff of systematic overwork and the absence of needful rest. Among the instances reported were the following;—

(a). A guard had travelled eight miles in six hours and had, still when questioned by the Magistrate, to travel a distance of 59 miles more (inferentially at the same rate of speed ;)

A guard was wired for from Saharanpur to relieve the Guard of a Goods train at Jagadhri who has been forty hours on duty at a stretch;

(b) It is further ascertined that as regards the Drivers and Guards of the Goods trains runing between Saharanpur and Phillour (a distance of about 129 miles) the time generally spent in transit is 36 hours or more seldom less.

Other instances are reported of overwork among station officials. In one case a responsible official working daily 12 hours and more sometimes finishing at 1 and 2 A. M. Two cases are reported also of total break-down (collapse) from want of rest. On these grounds the Magistrate recommends a reorganisation of the working system and also directs attention to the numerous collisions and derailments on the North Western Railway system.

The enquiry also discloses that when Driver Nelson left Rajpura, a khalasi was detailed to act as 1st fireman who proved to have no knowledge of the work, and at the next station (Timbhoo) his work was changed to that of coal breaker, while another (later on severely injured) was employed; the latter however stated that Driver Nelson did the work of both the Driver and fireman and the evidence therefore on the whole is considered to point to an error of judgment on the part of the deceased Driver contributed to by excessive hours of duty.

THE VICEROY'S GUESTS.

Lady Ruby Starts for Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY 21,

Colonel Daly, Agent to the Governor in Central India, Mr. Hobhouse, President, Decentralisation Commission, and Mrs. Hobhouse, and Colonel and Mrs. Forbes are staying at Government House here as Viceroy's guests.

Mr. Fitzgerald Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and Mrs. Fitzgerald arrive here to-morrow.

Lady Ruby Elliot the Viceroy's daughter who is going home to be married, left this to-day with Miss Farquhar for Bombay where they arrive on Thursday morning.

SARAT CHANDER GHOSE'S ESTATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The High Court Full Bench here to-day awarded commission to the Administration General upon the full assets collected from the sale of the estate of Sarat Chander Ghose and not at the lower figure at which the late Mr. Broughton valued the property which the owners claimed to abide by.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

An Unproved Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 20.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate here to-day dismissed an unproved complaint made by Major Mulvaney, I. M. S., against Mr. B. C. Wilson for injuring his phaeton by the alleged rash driving of a motor-car.

SUPERINTENDENT MARKS, who has been transferred from the Hersham division of the Surrey Constabulary to take charge of a newly constituted Woking Division, is known as "the champion motor catcher," and the pioneer in the county of timing motorists speeds by stop watches. His attentions to automobilists have resulted in an addition of £1,000 to the county funds by way of penalties imposed.

JAMES L. WILLIAMS, a hatmaker, of Danbury, Conn., and his wife have occupied the same house, taken their meals at the same table, and have been in each other's company almost continually for five years without speaking a word to each other. Five years ago (says the "Express" New York correspondent) they quarrelled, and Williams made a vow that he would never again speak to his wife. He has kept it religiously, and Mrs. Williams is now suing for a divorce.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LEETHAM, the curator of the Royal United Service Museum, has invented an arrangement by means of which the model of the field of Waterloo can now be viewed in all its detail through powerful magnifying glasses and with the aid of electric lights thrown specially into the centre of the theatre of operations.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, who is better known in the English dress-making world under the title of Mme. Lucille, has been interviewed by a representative of the "New York Tribune," and is reported to have said that she is not the least ashamed of being a dressmaker; indeed, she is proud of it, for she considers dress-making to be a great art. Lady Duff-Gordon added that it was not true that she was barred from Court on account of her connection with trade. "It is true that I don't go to Court, but it is simply because I haven't the time to spare; I am too busy."

CROPS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Improvement from Recent Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The general rain which fell between the 10th and the 12th throughout Northern India has much improved the prospects of the standing crops and has enabled further sowings to be undertaken. It has also checked the upward tendency of prices which have fallen, though very slightly in several provinces. Notwithstanding an improvement in the future outlook, the existing distress is becoming more acute. The immediate effect indeed of the rain in the United Provinces has been to lessen the demand for labour in the fields owing to cessation of irrigation and there has been further large increase in the numbers on relief which are now—works 137,379, gratuitous relief 104,456.

The area in which relief measures are required continues to extend. A few wanderers have been noticeed, especially in the Faizabad Division and there is some increase in petty crime. In the Native States of Baghelkhand, rain was slight and prospects of the spring crops are different.

The demand for state relief is increasing, numbers being now—works 58,102, gratuitous relief 4,446. In Orissa there are 446 people on test works and numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief have risen rapidly, being now 6,747. In the Central Provinces there was good rain in tracts which are most severely affected, but distress, though not yet acute, is increasing and there are now 1,547 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief. Agricultural operations are practically over and there is increased demand for employment. Village works are being opened where necessary. In the Panch Mahals district of Bombay the number on test works has fallen to 343. The total number of persons in receipt of state relief in the whole of India is now 8,189,964.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Reception at Coonoor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JANUARY 21.

Sir Archibald Hunter was entertained this morning at breakfast in the Mess by the Officers of the 2nd Dorset Regiment.

After paying a visit to Wellington he left this afternoon for Madras.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BBIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

Captain W. H. S. Scott, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted eleven months leave to England, with effect from 18th January.

QUETTA, JANUARY 21.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment left to-day in three special trains for Peshawar, entraining direct from the Cantonment siding a new departure saving the marching to Quetta Railway Station.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Major H. Lowther, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. T. H. Hay, transferred to the 108th Infantry. Dated 10th November.

64th Pioneers.—Captain J. A. Bliss, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain S. B. Watson, 4th and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel S. L. Holloway, or until further orders. Dated 21st December.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Major A. Roberts, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain T. C. Browning, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain S. H. E. Nicholas, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain E. G. W. Pratt, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major H. Lowther, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 10th November.

G. I. P. RY. WORKSHOPS STRIKE.

Men Still Holding Out.

The Workshops had again to be closed yesterday morning as not one out of the seven thousand native employes turned up to attend work. About one thousand men collected near the Workshops and after remaining there for a couple of hours left for their respective homes.

The men are holding a conference to decide what definite shape their demand should take to be placed before the Agent. They are, it appears, not unanimous as to who should be their spokesmen before the Agent and as to what definite demands should be urged before that officer.

In the meantime the Workshops are closed though the European foremen are on the premises ready to start work as soon as the men come and resume work.

In the morning about 4,000 men assembled in in the field near Parel to discuss the position. It was resolved to raise a fund the men being required to subscribe one anna each to enable them to engage counsel for representing their grievances before the Agent. About Rs. 115 were collected on the spot.

Mr. Trail and Mr. Bell, Superintendents of the Worships, went to the men and asked them to reconsider their position. They tried their best to pursuade them to resume work, but the men would not give in.

A RETIRED sea captain named Pierre Loirat has just died near Bordeaux at the age of 103, after an adventurous career extending back ninety two years. He was only eleven (says the 'Express") when he went to sea as a cabin boy, and later, while serving in a French barque, he was taken captive by Spanish pirates. He and his fellow prisoners succeeded in overpowering their captors, taking command of the vessel, and bringing it safely into a French port, where the pirates were handed over to the law.

THERE was a great scene at the ticket-office in a St. Petersburg railway station the other evening. A scream and a crash were followed, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent, by cries from inside of "Brigands! Police!" and two men were seen struggling amid a vast litter of tickets, chuncks of plaster of Paris, and coins, while a shrill voice ejaculated, "Anathema to the heathen vagabond!" When the cashier and the other man had been separated the latter, a countryman, explained that he was taking a pet starling home when it suddenly said, "Devil run away with him!" and escaping from its cage, flew to the roof of the ticket-office. Its owner got a ladder, and was mounting when the roof gave way, and countryman, starling, roof, and all came down on to the cashier's shoulders. The countryman was told he must go to the police-station. "But my train!" he exclaimed. "The devil run away with it!" said the starling.

NAVY AND SHIPPING NOTES.

MR. STEAD AND THE NAVY. Mr. Stead at present is in a remarkable position. He who has been such a prominent figure in the promotion of peace is now repudiated by the peace party for his recent declaration as to the plain duty of his country towards her neighbours in the matter of naval programmes. He is very anxious that we should adopt a policy of laying down two ships to Germany's one, owing to the failure of the Hague Conference. It will be remembered that in the eighties he, as Editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," was in the forefront of the agitation which gave to Great Britain the Naval Defence Act, resulting in enormous expenditure for new construction to recover ground which national supineness had allowed to be lost. It has often been stated, and, so far as we know, never contradicted, that the present First Lord was at the bottom of the whole thing and supplied the technical details and, indeed, there are many things more improbable. But while we may commend Mr. Stead's zeal, we may doubt his policy, inasmuch as the proposed standard cannot be regarded as a permanent one, since Germany may cease to be our chief rival in the race for armaments just as France has done. The most reasonable standard seems to us to be that of Lord Charles Beresford, who would fix "equality in battleships to the next two Powers, plus a ten per cent margin to provide against accidents." The cruiser problem is a more difficult one, being complicated by the enormous amount and range of our commercial fleet, which would have to be protected somehow, so that a mere equality to the cruiser strength of the opposing power might fail, but the number of such craft necessary to this country must certainly be very large. It is reported that we are about to embark on a programme which will include a large number of cruisers of moderate size for this especial purpose, since it is evident that we cannot afford to build any great quantity of "Invincibles." The publication of the estimates will be most interesting on that account alone, the problem of designing a satisfactory cruiser of moderate size, combining adequate protection with great speed and armament, being one of extreme difficulty.

THE "TARTAR" AND HER SISTERS. We may congratulate ourselves on the success of our new destroyers, which have vied with each other in the attainment of the best possible results. Thornycrofts have so far done best with the "Tartar," which has managed to average 35·363 knots per hour for six hours, which is more than two knots in excess of her contract speed. It has been stated in some quarters that this is a record; but that is not the case, neither is her best run over the mile of 37·037 knots, as the record is still held by the unlucky "Viper" some years ago, with 37·113 knots. Still it is a very fine performance and one that is due as much perhaps to first-class workmanship as to the turbine engine. It is a matter of national pride that British constructors continue to respond so magnificently to all the demands made on them.

THE AMERICAN NAVY. In M'Clure's magazine there is an article by Mr. H. Reuter dahl, whose name will be familiar to all readers of Jane's "Fighting Ships," in which he says some very strong and condemnatory things about the design of battleships in the American Fleet, which, he states, would be quite unable to fight their guns in a sea-way, both on account of the height of the guns above the water line, and the height of the armour belt, and he even goes so far as to say that the majority of American battleships are in just the same state as those of the Russian Fleet at the battle of Tsushima. He also has much to say respecting the excessive age at which men command ships, rightly holding that the strain of controlling a ship in the fighting line is too great for any man not in the very prime of life. This subject has received more attention in the British Navy, and readers of Kipling will remember that the immortal Pycroft of his naval yarns was very strong on the point. "Three weeks after war breaks out, the painstakin' and meritorious Admirals will have collapsed, owin' to night work and reflectin' on their responsibilities to the taxpayer, takin' with them seventy-five per cent of the ambitious but aged captains. The junior ranks, not carin' two straws for the tax-payer, and sleepin' where they can, will survive." Will it ever be known how much of the disasters of the South African War was due to Generals nervously fighting with one eye on the tax-payer and the half penny Press at Home?

THE CHANNEL FLEET. The new year will see a substantial strengthening of the most powerful fleet in the world, as it is intended to consist of eight ships of the "King Edward VII" class together with six "Formidables," some of which are being replaced in the Mediterranean by ships of the "Canopus" type, so that Lord Charles Beresford should be satisfied with his command. There is no rival in the world to the eight "King Edwards," which could probably account for any twelve of their probable adversaries, and the "Formidables," though no longer in their first freshness, are sound and powerful ships, able to make their designed speed even now. Besides these, there are six armoured cruisers of the latest type, with armament and armour that renders them well able to lie in the fighting line if necessary. The Home Fleet too, will shortly be strengthened by the arrival of the "Lord Nelson" and the "Agamemnon," which in the opinion of many capable judges are ideal battleships, being improvements on the "King Edwards" in all respects save that of speed. It is not yet known what the destination of the "Invincibles" will be, but they cannot be very far from completion now, and will be the subject of the most intense interest while they are undergoing their trials. Some critics say that they will probably reach 27 knots, but for ourselves we doubt this, as the horse-power is not enough for such a large increase: if they reach 25 3/4 they will do very well. Very little is still known about them beyond the main facts as to tonnage, horse power and armament, and it will be interesting to see how their guns are placed, if they are to fire, as is reported, all on either broadside.

THE NEW P. & O. BOATS. So we were right in conjecturing that the new express boat, "Salsette," which is to run between Bombay and Aden, would not be fitted with turbines. Sir Thomas Sutherland gave his reasons for the decision, which were that the first cost and coal consumption would be greater than in the case of reciprocating engines. The first cost of turbines is of course, somewhat higher than engines of the old type, but against that must be set the great and indisputable reduction in engine-room staff, complete absence of trouble, and so far as can be ascertained, far greater durability that the turbine offers, and we may be permitted to doubt the increase in coal consumption. The P. and O. deal, as is pretty well known, almost entirely with two shipbuilding yards, of which one, Caird's of Greenock, get by far the larger portion of the orders. Sir Thomas is still we believe, if not Chairman, on the Board of Directors of this Company. The other yard is that of Harland and Wolff of Belfast, builders of some of the largest and most famous ships now afloat. Neither of these companies have been at all friendly to the turbine, and it is more than likely that if the P. and O. had gone to Fairfield, or Denny, or John Brown, or, indeed half a dozen others that we could mention, they would have received very different answers. However, it is all in keeping with the phenomenal caution that kept the line ten years behind others in the adoption of twin-screws and bilge keels.

WET BOB.

ALL Philadelphia is discussing a sumptuous banquet and ball given at the Horticultural Hall by Mr. James W. Paul jun., of the Drexel banking firm, in honour of the debut of his daughter, Miss Mary Astor Paul. The entertainment (says the "Mail's" New York correspondent) cost £25,000, and one of its most novel features was the release from the four corners of the vast hall early in the morning of thousands of gorgeous butterflies specially imported from South America and the West Indies for the occasion. Vying in splendour with the decorations were the gowns of the ladies. Never before, people agreed, has Philadelphia witnessed a more imposing display of jewels or a more opulent society function.

THE NORTHERN HILLS OF INDIA.

A Holiday Tour.

Over the mountain passes,
Under the peaks of snow.
Forest and lawn, close to the dawn,
That is the way to go.

I want to tell you about a most delightful trip we had this year, a circular tour, passing through some of the most picturesque and interesting country in the northern hills of India. It is still so fresh in my mind—the warm hot scent of the deodars drifting through the air, mingled with the scent of thousands of dog-roses, the clear sky, the intensely clean air so different from Bombay, especially the Bombay which greeted us in October as we wound down the Ghats.

We started in the middle of July just late enough to have got a good preliminary dose of the rains, which I must confess made us doubly enjoy the prospect of getting away beyond their reach. For we were bent on keeping dry or as dry as possible; and to Pangi and Lahoul we knew the monsoon was kind, ten days of rain being what they usually expected. It is such a perfectly delightful way of spending three months for a fairly energetic couple, fond of walking, and with the necessary touch of gipsy blood, and scorn of occasional discomforts, that I must tell you about it in case any one is considering where to spend their leave next year.

You go by train to Pathankot. This I pass over rapidly as the most optimistic would fail to discover joy in a two days' and two nights' journey in July. The only thing that could be said was that we were going in the right direction. The dogs felt the heat most and they, poor things, were not conscious of the joys ahead. Anyhow, we got there at 4 p.m. one afternoon, and instantly commenced a tonga journey of 29 miles, spending a hot and turbid night at a dak bungalow from whence in the early morning we wound up the remaining 23 miles by rickshaw to Dalhousie, arriving most comfortably for tea. If you are in a real hurry go up by dhooli at night.

A word to the wise. Don't get all your stores at Dalhousie. Some, no doubt, you will have to get, but we discovered, after laying in a big supply, that at Chamba, at a delightful little shop called Khanna we could have got a great many things especially by writing beforehand and thus saved carting several kilta loads the 21 miles from Dalhousie to Chamba.

You can get nothing in Pangi but atta, common rice, salt and sheep. Few eggs at one anna each, but no chickens will they sell for eating, and potatoes are not ripe till the middle of September. Those who dive into the unknown and love to indulge in mysteries will like to hear that there are ten or twelve different kinds of edible plants growing, not one of which we tried. So everything must go along with you, and kiltas hold tinned things most conveniently. But I must start, or we shall never get round!

About Dalhousie and the beautiful road through Kajiar to Chamba, much has been written. Those who have been there know what it is like, and those who have not been there will certainly not realize from words of mine the charm and delight of that beautiful march, especially when "beautiful Chamba town," as even the natives call it, bursts on the view from far below, when turning a bend in the downward road.

The hills are so fresh when one first goes up, the air so keen, clear and clean to one's dulled senses of the plains. Do not most people who have been here understand the vivid feeling of delight, the keen joy of life, that comes during the first few hours in the hills?

Especially do they remember this when they are far away in muggy England.

Do you know the stillness of the forest just at dawn? Have you heard the first faint murmuring of the earliest bird waking to a new and glorious day? Have you felt the air, keen and fresh beyond what words can express, yet so still that no leaf moves, no twig rustles to disturb the awaking day, but everything "a solemn stillness holds."

But to business. The tour consists of the round journey from Chamba town over the Sach Pass into Pangi, from thence up the valley of the Chenab to Chamba Lahoul, then back over the Kalichu Pass into Chamba. A good three months trip if taken gently and with diversions for shooting.

Four marches from Chamba bring you to Alwas at the bottom of the Sach Pass. From here the climb is straight up to a camping place at 12,000 ft. on a bare hill side with a huge rock under which the coolies spend the night. The view looking back to Chamba, with the rain clouds rolling up in huge masses, was exceedingly fine and we should have rejoiced in it more if it had not been for getting over the Pass next day. However the first streak of dawn shewed a perfect day, though the cold wind against which we had to struggle up to the 14,300 ft. top of the Pass was no joy to walk against. Crossing the Pass is a three days' job, and if you have obtained leave from the Forest Officer to stay in the big bungalow at Kilar, where the march ends, you are lucky.

From the bungalow you look straight up the valley of the Chenab—a glorious view, bounded at the end by the Bride, a beautiful peak, 20,000 ft. high—the pride of the neighborhood. Pangi is preserved for shooting: so unless you are lucky and have permission from the Rajah, no shooting can be done there. The scenery is so beautiful that it makes up for anything missed in other ways. (Not meant for a joke.)

I dont think even Kashmir comes up to Pangi in the matter of flowers. I have heard it said that Chamba is more beautiful than Kashmir, and as Pangi is infinitely more beautiful than Chamba, I feel sure that even those who know Kashmir will not be disappointed. There are rose bushes of double white ones, the air heavy with their scent, huge pink yellow and white dog roses, potentillas, forget-me-nots, marsh-mallows, hundreds of different flowers, the glacier nullah watered earth literally blazing with every colour. Wild raspberries grow there, gooseberries, red currents, black currents and strawberries.

Multah up high in the side nalahs where we went for shooting there are Bhootia villages, with the quaint little pointed temples decorated with bells and ibex horns. The Bhootias themselves are strong sturdy folk, with filthy, dirty, long black goat hair or yak hair ropes round their waists.

The Chenab runs at a level of from 7,000ft. upwards, through huge gorges; a great rushing river, with the hills rising steeply on either side covered with deodars; or, in places, rise perpendicular cliffs on which one or two trees find a precarious foothold. The marches along its banks are easy ones and quite lovely. Easy as far as distance goes, 8 to 12 miles, but in places where the path is built up to cross a dangerous cliff, it requires assurance and a good head. In one place for 50 yards the "road" consists of loose planks laid on iron crowbars driven into the face of a perpendicular cliff. This is very like the gorge of the Aar in Switzerland though the road along the latter is much better made and has hand rails

The nullahs away from the river are quite beautiful. One lovely camp we had was above a place called Purti which is two marches up above Killar. You walk straight up from Purti rather like going up the side of a house, and then arrive at a most lovely maidan covered with long grass and flowers. A great field 11,000 to 12 000ft. high, on the edge of a steep precipice, surrounded by gleaming birch trees and blue pines, with a beautiful view of a snowy range seeming almost within stone's throw. A beautiful halting place for a week or more. Incidentally with many brown bears handy, two of which fell victims to our bows and spears, and the skins were literally scraped with stones as were the wierd and strange beasts which fell to our ancestors' prowess in the Neolithic age.

From Pangi, wandering on up the river, you arrive at Tindi, just over the border into Chamba Lahoul. Here the path is still beautiful with shady trees and many fruit bushes and flowers. Also pigeons which make a nice variety to the interminable menu of mutton.

The general aspect on from here changes entirely. Instead of the green and tree-covered mountain sides the hills become barer and barer, all vegetation seems to disappear, till the hills rise grey and forbidding from a much wider river bed; great grey cliffs with no relieving trees, rising up topped with glaciers and snow to meet the sky. Change is good, but this, though fine in its way, is not a change for the better; but you wander on to see a far-famed holy temple Triloknath the Lord of the three worlds. This is the queerest little white temple in the midst of a populous village with a Rana of its own who pays Rs. 250 to the Rajah of Chamba every year. We went in to see him and presented him with a new nickel anna which rejoiced him greatly. They won't be in circulation there for

many years yet: there was even talk of the people not caring to take King's head rupees.

The temple is a Bhuddist one but rather Hindoo in shape, very dark and gloomy inside with the usual large figure, water jugs, bells, prayer wheels, and 108 little brass butter lamps.

At Triloknath you have to wait a day to collect coolies for crossing the Pass back into Chamba. This is a most picturesque and interesting road, but it is not an easy Pass for ladies though well worth the difficult climb for the fine view of Chamba to be got from the top. It is a very different climb to the one up to the Sach Pass. Instead of glorious trees, flowers and grass, it is all bare rocky slopes, and climbing most of the way over the terminal and then the laternal moraine of an enormous glacier, blackened and old, but with the most beautiful green pools lying in its forbidding hollows. The camping place to which you come struggling up against a howling wind, is the tiniest level patch behind the moraine and fairly sheltered, the last steep rocky climb up to the Pass towering rather menacingly above. When we went over we had luck and came in for rain which was pattering on the roof of the tent when we were called at 4 a. m., but it stopped enough to allow us to start. We found ourselves mixed up with five enormous flocks of sheep and goats, all wandering back to the Punjab after their yearly trip for hill grazing. The sight of these sheep is rather curious. The gaddies lead their flocks like a regiment over the snow and rocks. They go in open order where the road is wide and each flock keeps quite separate, with three or four large dogs guarding their flanks. The animals are of all colors and sizes, from the oldest rams to tiny sheep just tottering along in a most pathetic way and keeping up a continuous and pitiful bleating. Peeping out of the coats of the gaddi men in charge are even little lambs of a few days old.

The gaddies and our coolies all salute the goddess of the Pass with propitiatory cries and the weird sounds echo from peak to peak, swelling and dying away in mournful cadences. It was all rather uncanny as there was a mist over everything and the climbing as you get on to 16,000 ft. is more arduous than down below. We had bad luck as the view of Chamba which should have greeted us at the top, was hidden by the cloud. It's rather hard luck, when you do an expedition of this sort only once in your life, that you should hit on a bad day for it, especially when a bad day is quite the exception. However, we were spared the worst of a very bad precipice which drops sheer down from a tiny snow-covered path 4,000 ft. sheer drop to a glacier away below. We wound along for half a mile at the edge of this precipice only catching glimpses of the world below, and then dropped straight down an almost perpendicular rocky wall for 4,000ft. Far below we had peeps of the road winding along the top of the lateral moraine of a huge glacier and as we got lower and the cloud thinned and lifted a most beautiful view of Chamba stretched before us. Lovely green hills and deodar forests again, a lovely change from the bare outlook of Lahoul. Congratulating ourselves that most of our troubles were over we stopped to change our worn-out grass shoes, when looking over a rocky ledge, we saw 4 or 500ft. of sheer sheet rock stretching below us. There was not even a track; it was quite a bad bit, and how the sheep had managed to get over it—not to speak of loaded coolies—was more than we could imagine. It was necessary to crawl from notch to notch: in some places to sit down and slide most carefully. One poor sheep we came across with a broken back, moaning most pitifully and raising its head to look for help from its companions. Several others broke legs and several of the tiny lambs got lost or left behind—many hungry vultures circling round in search for choice tit-bits. We demanded from the gaddies, resting at the bottom what extraordinary reason induced them to use this Pass. They shrugged their shoulders gently and said it was the nearest, which hardly seemed the shadow of a reason, as they have to cut their way up the entire 4,000 ft. which is covered with snow, when they go over in the spring, and always expect to loose many sheep when returning in the autumn. Last year, indeed, one man lost 60 sheep on the bad part.

Two hours marching down a glorious valley brings you to the first camping place which it is a luxury to reach after a delightfully long hard day. This is followed by another long hard march before a village camping place is arrived at, but from here a wide and easy path wanders down to Barmaor, the old capital of Chamba, a most interesting place with a great many interesting old temples. Barmaor was simply thick with fakirs who had collected on account of an annual festival at the very holy lake, Manimis, two marches from Barmaor. Here, too, is a Post Office and you can collect your letters direct instead of having them sent to you at uncertain intervals by chance coolies. However uncertain as to time, there is never the least uncertainty about getting them; we never lost a single letter or post card; the postal arrangements are beyond praise.

From Barmaor back to Chamba!

Four quite beautiful marches, the last two of them along the banks of the Ravi passing villages larger and richer as you near the capital, all of them blazing with the orange of the Indian corn and lovely deep crimson of the amaranth and pomegranite spread upon the roofs to dry.

The last happy marching days draw to a close as Chamba city comes nearer, and although it is sad to have finished the trip, yet you appreciate all the same the return to real comforts and civilization. Camp life is delightful, but it is equally a joyful change to return after three months to a beautifully furnished house.

The tale is told! I am going to finish with a not very high class rhyme which I found written on the wooden walls of one of the forest bungalows near Chamba town.

"But now my three months shooting leave is done
Fare-well you mountains and you fields of snow,
Fare-well shikaries and you tiffin mar.
You never were fatigued, you never failed,
To help me, did your best to shew me sport.
You were my near companions all day long
And I alas! go forth companionless.
And the days darken round me and the years
Among new men, strange faces, other minds."

Comment written by another hand—

"A sportsman came and saw this rhyme and beat
the knave full sore,
Till on his knees the weeping knave, he swore
he'd write no more!

F. L. O.

A SINGULAR choir dispute has arisen at Queensbury, in Yorkshire. Invited to sing in church on Christmas Day, the choirmen declined to accede to the request, preferring to take part in glee singing outside the church. It is reported that the vicar of the church, taking the matter into his own hands, has written to them expressing his sorrow at their inability to comply with his request, and "asking them to resign their positions." The parishioners, it is stated, express their general approval of the vicar's attitude.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.

TIME IS MONEY

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed: on the other hand a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1586, Market, Bombay, No. 3.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A select field of some twenty-six people assembled at the White House, Melon Ground, yesterday morning a little before sunrise. We are all most grateful to the Hunt authorities for arranging to give us this regular extra day per week, especially as the sport afforded us on these particular days has been so uniformly good. The quite exceptional pace at which the hounds ran yesterday morning will not readily be forgotten. It was without doubt the fastest gallop we have had this season, and probably faster than any for some years past. Moving away from the Meet the coverts on Chuckla Hill were the first to be drawn, but they were found to be untenanted. Hounds were accordingly taken to the dense Mango Tope on the far side of the Andheri Road, just behind the stone cross situated at the end of Chuckla Lane. They had hardly entered this wood before they were off at tremendous speed out of sight through the thick undergrowth. The heavy dew on the ground evidently assisted them greatly, and the scent must have been breast high, as there was by no means the same amount of music to be heard as is the case when the pace is slower. Riding through the Mango Tope could not have been done at anything approaching the speed of the flying pack, and we consequently made use of a convenient lane, which runs up the hill and along the left hand side of the wood. It was only those lucky few people, who were able to get to the end of the narrow lane first, who had any chance of seeing in which direction the hounds had gone, and in order to keep the tail of the pack in view they had to gallop their very hardest for miles over the open grass land beyond. Diving down the hill and skirting to the right just beyond Stacey's Tank, the hounds do not attempt to climb Sunday Hill, but bear to the left along the valley in the direction of Goregaum. Only the fortunate few riders could determine the line the pack were taking, the rest of the field having perforce to follow behind as best they could, as the severeness of the pace was too great for some of the horses. It was an occasion when the fastest horse procurable was needed. Instead of making a straight line to Goregaum the jackal kept to the right, but never attempted to mount the big Marole Hill as many of them have often done on previous days. Darting along the valley on the left of Marole the hunt is continued, without any relaxatoin in the speed, through a long narrrow pathway in some thick undergrowth, and jumping a wide stony nullah keep up the gallop for a long distance over the open grass lands in the direction of Vehar, eventualling arriving at a spot no very great distance from the lake, but the line taken by the hounds was by no means as the crow flies from Marole to Vehar. It was more like a wide semi-circle and all the time at the same excessive speed. It would indeed have been a triumph had the pack been able to bring this remarkable jackal to book, but the scent apparently failed them. Why it should have done so it is difficult to explain, but as has been often stated in these columns the mysteries of scent are to-day no more understood than they were in Beckford's time almost a couple of centuries ago. The huntsman did his best to assist the pack, but all his endeavours led to no tangible result. This is without doubt the third time this season that this same exceptional jackal has been able to get the better of the pack, as on each occasion he has been found in much the same place, but each time he has only done so by his remarkable fleetness of foot. He certainly eclipsed his previous attempts yesterday morning, as few people amongst the oldest members of the Bombay Hunt can call to mind a gallop of such notable speed. One often reads of famous runs in the old country after foxes which the experienced hunt officials by various indications know very well have been hunted on many previous occasions. It is not uncommon to hear of a gallop after a fox which is even named from the place where he has often been found, and undoubtedly the Andheri Mango Tope jackal, which has afforded us three such stirring hunts this season, will remain by this name in the memory of many of us who have been able to join in the exceptional good sport which this year's pack has so gamely afforded us.

Hounds next meet on Thursday morning, the 23rd instant, at Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

33 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 25th instant.
To-day Wednesday the 22nd Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Subject—Skirmishing and Fire Discipline, sections 33 to 43 Training Appendix 1905
II—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground, at 5 p. m.
Thursday the 23rd—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 p. m.
II—"L" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 7-15 a. m.
III—"I", "K" and "M" Cos. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p. m.
Friday the 24th—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p. m.
34 Promotions—The following promotions will take effect in "I" and "K" Cos with from this date:—
"I" Coy—No 5197 Corpl A. Pires to be Sergt vice King resigned.
No 5814 Cadet W Brotherstons to be Corpl vice Ardagh resigned.
No 5913 Cadet A Grant to be Corpl vice Pires promoted.
No 5624 Cadet A Bilton to be Lce Corpl vice Edwards resigned.
No 5885 Cadet A Anderson to be Lce Corpl vice Priestley resigned.
"K" Coy—No 5810 Lce Corpl V Threfall to be Corpl to complete establishment.
No 5513 Cadet N Hallums to be Lce Corpl to complete establishment.
35 Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—
No 5354 M Saul.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

391 DRILLS

No 2 Company.
Thursday the 23rd inst at 9 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

392 PROF. CLASS.

The proficiency class will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday the 23rd instant at 9 p.m.

393 PARADE FOR SATURDAY THE 25TH.

No 1 Company—
6" B L Gun Drill at Middle Ground Fort parade at B V A Club at 5 p m
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
No 2 Company—
6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi, at 2 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition held at Colaba on Sunday the 19th January 1908:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.
Gr A W Barker	30 + 8=38	31 + 7=38
Gr O M P Clyne	24 + 8=32	32 + 9=41
Sergt T W Venn	25 + 8=33	30 + 9=39
S M H Solley	27 + 8=35	26 + 9=35
S I A E Maher	28 + 12=40	25 + 13=38
Trptr F Trousdell	27 + 7=34	25 + 8=33
Corpl M H Coates	27 + 11=38	21 +12=33
Sapper F Roblon	17 St +12=27	21 + 1=22
S I A Williams	21 +12=33	24 +13=37
Br C Finch	14 +16=30	25 + 17=42
Gr J White	21 + 7=28	18 + 8=26
Sapper R Hotz	29 + 8=37	

SPOONS WINNERS.

200 yards Gr Barker and S I Maher.
500 yards Gr Clyne and Br Finch.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 26th instant. Range 300 and 500 yards. Firing to commence at 9 a.m. The club cup will be shot for next Sunday at 500 yards.

A. W. BARKER, Gr. Hon. Sec.
B. V. A. R. Assos.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th Jan. on 504·25 Miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,54,000†	Rs. 2,25,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,84,000
Per mile of Rail way	307	446	8	761
Corresponding week of last year	....	....	....	.....
Total for 1 week	1,54,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,84,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	1,62,651	2,62,902	34,628	4,61,181
Per mile of Rs. do.	322	521	69	914
Total to correspond ing date do.	1,62,651	2,62,902	34,628	4,61,181

* Includes supplementary amounting to Rs. 70 283.
† Includes Rs. 20,000 on account of Haulage of Mail V cars.

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 77,181
do. to date 77,181

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11 January give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There has been general rainfall averaging one half to one inch on 10th and 11th January. The agricultural outlook is considerably improved. The upward tendency of prices has been checked and they have fallen slightly in several districts but still considerably exceed scarcity rates. A further fall of prices is expected. Markets are sufficiently supplied by the aid of large imports of grain from the Punjab and Burma. Spring sowings are practically completed but in the hills the rain has enabled more spring crops to be sown. Prospects of the irrigated crop are everywhere good and the unirrigated crop also has been largely benefited by the rain. Sugarcane pressing continues. Poppy sowings are almost completed and the crop is doing well. The demand for labour in the fields is less owing to the cessation of irrigation. The condition of agricultural stock is fair and the rain will enable much needed rest to be given to overworked cattle. Fodder is dear and scarce but the rain should increase the supply of grass. The numbers on relief are 241,835.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Prospects have been greatly improved by general rainfall on the 10th and 11th though the immediate effect may be to increase the number on works. Famine has been declared in the Banda, Sitapur and Jaunpur districts; and gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in the Sultanpur and Bara Banki districts; in the Bhoginpur and Ghatampur tahsils of the Cawnpore district; the tract of the Fatehpur district along the Jumna; the Domariganj and Harranja tahsils of the Basti district; the towns of Ballia district and the rest of the Allahabad district. The numbers on relief continue to rise steadily. A few wanderers have been noticed especially in the Fyzabad Division and there is some increase in petty crime. The health of those on relief is generally fair. The general health of the people is good. The numbers on relief are:—On works 137,379; on gratuitous relief 104,456, total 241,835. There are relief work in eight and test works in ten districts. The districts with the largest number on relief are:—Gonda 42,665, Bahraich 41,581, Mirzapur 30,107, Jalaun 28,055 and Allahabad 23,979. Prices are eight to eleven seers for the rupee.

PUNJAB.

The rainfall during the week was good to moderate. Rain has been received throughout the Province. Prices of food-grains are above scarcity rates except in Multan. Generally prices have fallen slightly in all districts except Mianwali. Agricultural operations, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of "toria" continue. Sowings of wheat are nearly finished but sowings of barley are in progress after the recent rainfall. Sowings of tara mira (radish) have commenced in Gurgaon; and of common millets, etc., in Ambala. The condition of irrigated spring crops is good to average; and of unirrigated bad, but it has greatly improved by the recent rain. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. The outturn of sugarcane is below average in Lahore and average elsewhere, and of tobacco generally average. Sugarcane has been damaged by frost in parts of Ambala and by moth borer and green fly in Jullundur; and turnips have been damaged by green fly in Jhang. Wheat is being injured by rats in Lahore and Gujranwala. Cattle are suffering from overwork, cold and scarcity of fodder in Lahore and Sialkot; and are in poor condition in Gujranwala. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Ambala, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan, and in parts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Lahore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is not available in Ferozepore, Amritsar and Sialkot. Fodder is sufficient but is getting dearer in Rohtak. The canal water supply is insufficient in Delhi and Lyallpur.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain has fallen throughout the Province during the week. In Peshawar it averaged from 19 cents to 2 inches 62 cents; in Dera-Ismail Khan from 2 inches 60 cents to 3 inces 79 cents; and in Bannu from one inch 96 cents to 2 inches 92 cents. The rain though late is very beneficial to standing crops in particular on unirrigated lands and is also useful for further spring sowings which have been immediately started. The condition of standing crops is average Pressing and planting of sugarcane continue in Bannu and Peshawar. The condition of cattle in Dera-Ismail Khan is average; it is good elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices, owing to rain and to less demand from down country are falling. Present rates are:—wheat 8½ to 12; gram 10½ to 14; maize 12½ to 16½; and bajra 11½ to 12 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

The rainfall in cents on the 10th and 11th January 1908 was as follows:—Bikaner 51, Jaisalmer 37, Udaipur 23, Dungarpur 18, Banswara 34, Partabgarh 37, Bundi 42, Tonk 67, Shahpura 25, Kotah 37, Jhalawar 50, Jaipur 79, Kishangarh 60, Alwar 105, Karauli 80, Bharatpur 129, and Dholpur 105; also between 50 and 75 in Ajmer and Boswar and in Jodhpur. In many States the rainfall in districts was heavier; there were also useful showers in Sirohi. This rain is likely to be of the greatest benefit to standing crops. Damage from frost to cotton is reported in Kishangarh and Kotah; and to grain in a few villages of Banswara. The condition of cattle is generally good. The fodder and water-supply are sufficient. Food stocks supplemented by imports are adequate. Prices show a rise of 2½ seers in Partabgarh; 1 3-4 seers in Jaisalmer; and 1 seer in Banswara and Shahpura—but these quotations were probably taken before the rainfall had affected the market and it is hoped that next week prices may be easier.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain fell in all Agencies. The falls were:—from 100 cents to 130 cents in parts of Gwalior; from 100 cents to 140 cents in parts of Bundelkhand; an average of 50 cents Malwa; and from 10 to 34 cents in parts of Bhopawar; there was slight rain all over Baghelkhand. Spring sowings continue in irrigable land in Gwalior where irrigation of germinated crops is in progress. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in Bhopawar and is finished in Baghelkhand. Prospects of spring crops are indifferent in Baghelkhand; and fair to good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is fair to good, except in parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar. Fodder is scarce in parts of a few parganas of Gwalior; indifferent in Baghelkhand; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grains continue high. Weeding and watering of opium are in progress in Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopal. The numbers on relief are:—in Rewa on works 55,236; on gratuitous relief 4,014; total 59,250, in Nagod on works 2,238; on gratuitous relief 389; total 2 627; in Jaso on works 628; on gratuitious relief 43; total 671. The recent rain has improved the prospects of the spring crops and the general position.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Rain fell during the week in all districts except Akola and Buldana but in Nimar and the districts of Berar it was confined to scattered falls in outlying tahsils. One inch of rain was received in Damoh, Mandla, Lakhnadon and Chhindwara, while in the remaining districts the rainfall did not exceed 36 cents, the heaviest falls being in Narsinghpur, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Drug. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops were in full swing and cotton picking continues. Spring crops are generally in good condition and fair in Damoh, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Akola and Yeotmal. The recent showers have greatly improved prospects in several districts. In Jubbulpore the spring crop is expected to give a full outturn. Field embankments are being raised in parts of Bilaspur and preparation of land for the ensuing season has been started in Buldana and Yeotmal. Fodder and water are sufficient but fodder is dear in Saugor and is getting scare in the Darwha and Yeotmal taluks. No insufficiency of work for labourers is reported anywhere except from the Chhindwara "jagirs" Prices of staple food grains remained stationary in all districts. The sort of beggary of honours. From the honours-hunters in India, where, for seven long years, Lord Curzon lived, the embodiment of a superior civilization and in rality, and more elevated sense of public duty, than the subject peoples around him? If that be the case, what truer than the observation that the Englishman degenerates in the tropics?

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REFORM PROPOSALS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The time is fast approaching when the leading public organisations of Indians in the country will have to submit their frank and independent views on the reform proposals enumerated in the August Circular of the Government of India for which the reactionary Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Sir Harvey Adamson and Mr. Risley are primarily responsible. So far as Bombay is concerned we understand that a draft has been prepared by a Committee of the Bombay Presidency Association which will very soon be adopted by its Council of management for submission to the Viceroy. It is said to be an exceedingly closed reasoned representation and points out with great amplitude of details and arguments the illusory character of the constitutional reforms and how far a "radical" modification of the original proposals is imperative if the Government "is really honest and sincere" in its desire to ascertain popular sentiments, wishes and feelings for the better government of the country in future. The Advisory Councils, as we have already observed in these columns, are a "mere blind" to deceive the ignorant British public. They have been already universally condemned. And so far it would be wisdom and statesmanship on the part of the Government to abandon these Councils of "Not—Ables" which will prove worse than useless for the many reasons already stated in all the leading organs of Indian public opinion. As to the reforms suggested for the existing Legislative Councils, the less said the better. The Government proposes to expand them but only numerically, and that, too, in a sectarian spirit which is fraught with untold mischief.

THERE lives at Barwell, Leicester, the world's oldest bell-ringer and sexton, who has rung the bells on eighty-five Christmas days in succession. He is in his ninety-sixth year, and a few weeks ago received a congratulatory letter from the King.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ESPERANTO IN INDIA.

The "Parsi": One of the good friends of India is among us once again, on his second visit since his retirement—we refer to Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., LL.D., the President of the British Esperanto Association. His mission, being mainly the spread of the International Language, may not appeal to many so strongly as the political utterances of some of our recent visitors; it may not be even on such a high philanthropic plane as the mission of some English temperance reformers who from time to time come out to assist in the suppression of the evils of alcoholism; but as an expression of pure friendliness for India it ranks with the highest. Esperanto, at its present rate of progress, is bound to become the commercial language of Europe (a position impossible for Latin or any other classical language); the Japanese have taken it up with enthusiasm: and Dr. Pollen is determined that India shall not be behindhand with whatever commercial and social facilities its knowledge may confer. The President of the British Esperanto Association believes in great possibilities for the International Language in India. There is one interesting possibility which may not have struck him, or which at least he has not mentioned. Why should not Esperanto become the language of political meetings?

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The "Indu Prakash"—It is impossible to write in restrained language about the savage vindictiveness of the sentences that are being passed upon the Indian residents in the Transvaal, and the callous indifference of the Imperial Government who are simply looking on with stoic indifference at the persecution of those unhappy men who are fighting for the rights of their countrymen and for the fair fame of the British rule. Though British Indian subjects are now treated in the Transvaal as so many dangerous enemies of society—as enemies of the most objectionable character—they had long ago found their homes and settlements there and their protection against the oppression of the Boers was alleged by statesmen like Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Chamberlain, to be one of the objects of the South African War. And it is the once rebel Boers who had unsheathed their swords against his Majesty, who are now allowed with impunity to oppress the Indians whose loyalty was requisitioned in the cause of the empire. People in India and the oppressed Indian residents in South Africa are vainly asking if this is how the British Government would repay the fidelity and trust that innocent people place in them, if this handing over to the merciless oppression of erstwhile rebels can be the only reward for their patient loyalty and submission to the Sirkar.

RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF LORD RIPON.

The "Praja Bandhu":—For some time past there have been strong rumours in the air that Lord Ripon, the Nestor of the present Liberal Government contemplates retiring from the British Cabinet. This is said to be necessary in consequence of the advancing age of the noble Lord, but it cannot be denied that when this happens, India will be decidedly poorer by one staunch and sympathetic supporter in the ranks of Liberal Ministers. Although Lord Ripon has for obvious reasons not been able to take an active interest in the affairs of this country like Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Henry Cotton and others, his sympathies have always been for our grievances. His retirement, although well deserved so far as he is concerned, is a distinct loss to us, for it is not at all difficult to realize that India may fare worse than before at the hands of Mr. John Morley in the absence of restraining and wholesome influence upon him of an experienced and prudent statesman of the calibre of Lord Ripon. Since Mr Morley has been enthroned at Downing Street he has furnished abundant evidence to justify the inference that there is not much to choose between him and a Jingo Imperialist like Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, so far as the affairs of the people of this voiceless country are concerned.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE AND INOCULATION.

The "Gujerati":—Sir George Clarke is determined to do his best to enlist public opinion in favour of inoculation. After having attempted to awaken general interest in the subject by addressing a letter to the Indian press, His Excellency invited Indian editors to witness with their own eyes the process of manufacturing the plague prophylectic at the Parel Laboratory. He was, however, not content with that alone. It was a happy idea to invite medical men from various Native States in Western India to Bombay to enable them to see for themselves the manufacture of anti-plague vaccine, the best kind of traps used for catching rats and the best methods of exterminating rats and rat-fleas together with the forms of disinfection used for destroying flies in plague-infected houses. That was for them indeed a valuable object lesson. But we fail to see why the public at large should not have similar opportunities of seeing at some convenient places the traps and the methods of exterminating rats and rat-fleas and disinfection. We think information on these points ought to be widely spread by means of practical demonstrations. In noticing His Excellency's letter to the Indian press, we were the first to suggest the holding of a Medical Conference as being even more valuable than the support of laymen in the public press and we are glad that His Excellency has decided to convene such a Conference. We, however, do not know why the carrying out of the idea has been postponed till the next year. A great moral obligation rests upon the medical profession to guide the public aright and it is indeed very satisfactory to note that His Excellency has acknowledged the valuable co-operation of the medical profession to be essential in combatting malaria, cholera and plague.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar":—The principal drawback which retards the progress of our national movements is ceaseless inactivity Words, empty oratory, tall-talk and an irrepressible yearning in the speakers to play to the gallery and evoke cries of "Shabash, Shabash"—these have proved the inveterate curse of our great movements," political, social and industrial. Congresses and Conferences that meet at the fagend of the year have become a synonymous term for Christmas pantomimes. What a plethora of words and gigantic waste of energy do we find here? If an infinitessimal fraction of it was concerned and utilised towards a fixed purpose and distributed evenly through the seasons of the year, instead of being allowed to run to waste, we would be nearer by ever so small a distance to the goal. Progress, on the other hand, is *nil* and stationary so long as we do not harness the great cataclysm of oratory, and get the best of what little latent energy it has for concrete, substantial progress. Generations will have come and gone and we should have made no advance, unless we leave the long, circuitous, beaten track for the path that runs straight to the goal, and make boldly for it. We do not advocate a precipitous and head-long dash, a desperate leap in the dark, a push of social reform at the point of the bayonet. Coercive, ill-conceived and premature measures will be the ruin of our cause and will frustrate their own aims. Let those who will live and learn, imbibe their lessons from those who will teach them; and the best and the surest method of education is Example. Manifestion by example in deeds would show the shortest way to the goal.

LORD CURZON'S COMPLAINT.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—Lord Curzon's complaint against the Prime Minister, for not giving him the Peerage he asked for, does not seem to have aroused much sympathy for his whining lordship, nor to have added to his reputation. Of course a friend here and an admirer there have taken to echoing his lordship's grievance, and indulged in some abuse of the Prime Minister. But nobody appears to have thought much of it, most people evidently inclining to the belief that Lord Curzon's morbid sense of self-importance has led him into an undignified position. If His Excellency succeeds he will at least not be in the proud rank of peers whom the House of Lords has coveted and not they the House. One wonders where Lord Curzon could have learnt this sort of beggary of honours. From the honours-hunters in India, where, for seven long years, Lord Curzon lived, the embodiment of a superior civilization and in rality, and more elevated sense of public duty, than the subject peoples around him? If that be the case, what truer than the observation that the Englishman degenerates in the tropics?

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 21.

The weather continues disturbed in Kashmir and a light fall of snow occurred in Minimarg. The skies are completely overcast in the extreme north of India.

A fresh shallow depression appeared over the entrance to the Persian Gulf giving thick cloud in Baluchistan and Sind while a light precipitation is reported from Chaman.

In Burma the skies are clear, humidity equal to the average and the temperature has risen and is nearly normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, cloud and fog are reported from many stations, especially in the northern districts. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and the weather cooler than usual especially in Bihar and the adjacent districts to the east.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, cloud and fog are reported from the United Provinces and the skies are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below the average in the Central Provinces generally above it in the United Provinces and to the east of Central India while the temperature has risen and is now nearly normal except in parts of the United Provinces where it is still much lower than usual.

In the north-west of India, disturbed conditions on the North-West Frontier has caused a light precipitation at Minimarg and Chaman. The skies are heavily overcast in Baluchistan in the extreme north but lightly clouded in the rest of the Division. The moisture in the air is normal or in excess while the temperature is higher than usual in the western and Hill Districts specially Baluchistan and normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear or lightly clouded, humidity normal or below the average and the temperature approximately normal.

Forecast—Light precipitation is probable in Kashmir and Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Information from this district is scanty to-day.

United Provinces.—Skies are heavily overcast at Mainpuri and Allahabad and free from cloud at Agra and Cawnpore. The moisture in the air is slightly in defect of normal at Mainpuri and considerably in excess at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad. Winds are easterly at Allahabad, south-easterly at Agra and south-westerly at Mainpuri. Calm was recorded at Cawnpore. Weather both during the day and night time had been cooler than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is heavily overcast at Karachi and is clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity has been in defect or excess of normal. Calm and north-easterly winds prevail generally. Temperature both during the day and night time had been 1° to 4° hotter than usual in most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded while the moisture in the air has been normal at Veraval, in slight to considerable excess at Deesa and Bhuj, and more or less in defect in most other places. Winds are north-westerly at Dwarka and Neemuch, south-westerly at Bhuj and Bhavnagar Para southerly at Rajkot and generally north-easterly in most other places. Day temperature had been 1° to 4° warmer than usual throughout the district. During night temperature was about normal or 1° to 2° hotter at Veraval, Bhuj, Surat, and Ahmedabad and 2° to 3° cooler elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The sky is heavily overcast at Khandwa lightly or moderately clouded at Hoshangabad, Chanda, Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur and free from cloud at Jabbulpore, Saugor and Raipur. Humidity is in defect of normal. Winds are northerly or north-westerly at Nagpur and Raipur and easterly or south-easterly in most other places. Day temperature had been approximately normal, while during night it was fairly normal at Amraoti, 2° warmer at Saugor and 5° to 12° cooler elsewhere.

Konkan.—Skies are almost free from cloud and the air has become damper at Mormugao and Karwar and more or less dry at Ratnagiri and Bombay. The direction of air movement is north-easterly or south-easterly generally. Yesterday's maximum had been about normal or 3° cooler at Karwar and Mormugao and 3° to 5° hotter in other places. Last night's minimum had been 3° warmer at Bombay, fairly normal at Mormugao and 3° cooler elsewhere.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are altogether free from cloud, while humidity has been normal at Sholapur, and in moderate to large defect at the remaining stations. Calms and easterly or south easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature had been about normal, while the variations of the minimum temperature showed an excess of 4° at Ahmednagar and a defect of 2° to 4° elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and settled over the greater part of the country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st Jan. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	20	10	15 p m	▲	47
Teheran	21	12	15 p m	2	2
Suez	21	2	5 p m	0	48

NOTICE.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (13-1-08)

London notifies del

NEW YEAR IN LANCASHIRE.

How the Factory Operatives Enjoy it.

BY JAMES HASLAM.

One time when I was on the staff of a weekly paper in a small manufacturing town of Cheshire, a colleague of mine who came from "Ayont the Tweed," frequently tried to assure me, with great solemnity, that they did really "let themselves go" in Scotland at New Year, in the matter of enjoyment. If I had based my judgment on his conduct, I should have concluded that this characteristic of the Scotch was not merely an annual occurrence.

The operatives of Lancashire factories and workshops, however, are not a whit behind the sons of Albion in "letting themselves go" at New Year. Very many of them get through Christmas as quietly and inexpensively as they can, in order to reserve their energy and their money for the more unrestricted festivities of New Year. I am speaking only of the factory towns—not of commercial Manchester or cosmopolitan Liverpool, or of old-fashioned Lancaster. I am speaking of the New Year exultations of the men, women, and children who, the year round, run half of the spindles and powerlooms of the whole world. For one thing, they prefer New Year to Christmas, because they then get a longer holiday; and for another thing, because they do not realise so keenly the pious influence which they feel should, and must, be observed at Christmas.

And so New Year is a time of great revelry. The mill engines stop at 5·30 on New Years's Eve, when about 300,000 females and 200,0 0 males are set at liberty for two or three days, as the case may be. Of course, the figures refer to cotton operatives alone. Added to these are colliers, engineers, unskilled labourers, and the variety of skilled artisans whose work finds its way to all parts of the five continents.

The extravaganza begins on New Year's Eve. Between houses and houses and mills and mills in various parts of the town all available space is taken up with roundabouts, shooting galleries, Aunt-Sallies, weighing-machines, cheap photographic huts, pork pie booths, hot pea saloons, and penny shows. But the great fair ground—the one which mostly attracts the crowds of spinners, weavers, coal miners, and mechanics—is held in the town's market-place, which is usually occupied by farmers, podlars, cheap-jacks, second-hand booksellers, Jew jewellery sellers, and by auctioneers offering goods that have been distrained upon for debt. But these are denied their wonted place for once in a way, and the space is taken up with the requirements of the people's annual Saturnalia. Harsh notes from mechanical organs are set in motion against the discordant tones from cheap wind instruments played by melancholy looking bandsmen, wearing silk hats and long coats that have been blotched and discoloured with age; showmen, with knob-like noses and worldly eyes, and with tall hats cocked on one side, yell one against another, clang deafening bells, bang flat-sounding drums, bellow through tattered horns, crash cracked cymbals, narrate to the crowds of upturned faces—factory faces—the jokes of last year and the year before, and deliver the same ungrammatical perora tion as one of the last means to be utilised to fill the vacant places in the show.

"Let's goo in his bloomin' show," say the factory operatives when the showman has wound up his mixed metaphors; "a chap what can tawk like that deserv'in' supportin'"—and into the establishment they rush. The fair ground resounds with a hundred varied noises. On the rickety rostrum of one show a band may be struggling through the National Anthem, on another "Tommy make room for your Uncle," and at another establishment the holiday-makers are being charmed with a lame waltz, which the showman tells them—with swelling bosom and grave countenance—the leader of the band composed all by himself. The alleged composer bows graciously to the admiring mill workers, and the waltz proceeds with the accompaniment of cymbal, triangle, and big drum.

The general impression of the scene is one of hideous noises, flaring lights, a packed crowd of pale faces, and show fronts painted in glaring colours. The people push and squeeze, and elbow and kick each other, and shout seasonal greetings to one another in some such phrase as "Hello, Sniggy! is that thee? A happy New Yer to thee, an' plenty on 'em—what'll it be?" Coarse remarks are bandied about concerning fat women who find great difficulty in wriggling through the dense mass. Females giggle and scream at the crude jokes of the menfolk. Children, in the arms of their fathers, blow toy trumpets, tin whistles, and whirl rackets round and round. The jostling scene is of a godless character—one of self-abandonment to the passing festivity. "New Yer comes but once a yer," they say; "an' one mun mak t' best on't!"

There is a boisterous "letting-in" of the New Year, usually in front of the chief civic institution. Brass bands play out the Old and play in the New Year. As soon as the bells of the Town Hall clock boom the hour of twelve the greetings begin. Flasks of whisky and bottles of beer are uncorked, and handed from month to month of the revellers, who say in turn "Here's to thee an' mo an' aw on us—an' moor brass an' luck in t' comin' yer." Then the establishments on the fair ground are opened, and all night long and all day long the youths and young men and younger women go from place to place spending the savings out of the hard earnings from the spindle or loom. Others happily think of graver issues in life. They shun the public-house and the fair ground. Those are the factory, forge, and mining folk who run the Sunday schools—and they are many—of Lancashire. They have their New Yer bazaars and tea parties. They find joy in making most of the things for sale; they design and construct the stalls; they act as salesmen and saleswomen, and buy most of the goods themselves; they carry on the entertainments; and when all is over, they devote the proceeds to the decoration or alteration of their schools and chapels, or to such functions during the year that are intended to counteract the corrupt influences of the jerryshop.

The factory folk of Lancashire, however, make up their minds to enjoy the New Year holidays—each in his or her own particular fashion. Their song at the approach of the festive season is "Begone, dull care." The little and great anxieties which tend to mar their lives are thrown to the winds, and they revel in the fleeting hours of the brief holiday to their hearts' content. On New Year's Eve, when the blinds have been drawn at the factories—for the last time in the Old Year—they lay up their fustian cloths, hurl their wooden clogs in some out-of-the-way corner of the house, and don their Sunday "shoon" and their brighter and cleaner week-end garments. Living, as they do, amid an almost ceaseless roar of iron wheels, the whirr of spindles, and the clatter of looms—struggling strenuously always for little more than the bare necessities of life—all the old superstitions associated with the changing of the year have been thrust into the lumberroom of the past through want of time, or will, or opportunity to maintain them. Their New Year pleasures are now thoroughly characteristic of their hard-headed ideas of life, from day to day, from week to week. The fun of the fair starting on New Year's Eve goes on endlessly till the restarting of the mill engines at six o'clock on the morning following the last day of the holiday.

There is, however, one humorous and peculiar superstition which lingers with them. They believe that the greatest luck and blessings of the year will be theirs if New Year is "let in" by a person with a "black head," or a person who is notquite "compos mentis"—or as they say, "a bit soft in t' yed part." The function of "letting in" the New Year is thus arranged a week or two before the event. Just before the midnight hour of New Year's Eve, the door of the house is locked and barred, and the windows are bolted against any would-be intruder. Only the one engaged to "let in" the New Year is admitted, and the door is opened with extreme caution to see if he or she be the one who is seeking an entrance. If the contract be broken—through any reason whatever—it is regarded as a sign of bad luck. But if it be the right person, he steps into the kitchen, and standing behind the door says, "A happy New Year to yo', an' health, wealth, an'happiness!" The inmates reply, "An' t' same to thee, an' monny on' em!" He is then invited to the simple festive board. He partakes of a meal of cakes and ale or coffee with the family busy, and anybody who enters afterwards also shares the victuals and the very good wishes. Frequently the merriment is kept up till daybreak, and for a brief spell of time the spindles and the loom are forgotten.

J. Haslam in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

THE credit of producing the first pantomime in England belongs to John Rich. This performance was on December 26, 1717, at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Rich bethought himself of the comic masques occasionally performed in Edinburgh, and he combined with their scenic and mechanical effects the attractions of the pantomime ballet. The result was "Harlequin Executed," which the advertisement of that day described as "A New Italian Mimic Scene, between a Scramouch, a Harlequin, Country Farmer, His Wife, and others." Of course, the "earnest student of the drama" protested against this innovation, but Harlequin, Columbine, and Co. have maintained their hold on public favour until the present year of grace.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BY THE WAY.

SIR W. LAURIER AND THE WOMAN VOTE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has just confessed himself "almost persuaded" of the propriety of votes for women. He was led so close to conviction by a deputation of his charming country women, whom he complimented on the ability with which they had stated their case and marshalled their facts and arguments. He ventured, however, to hint a doubt as to whether Canadian ladies in general were as keenly interested in politics and as anxious for votes as those whom he had the honour to address. "Well, Sir Wilfrid," interjected one lady, "if you give us the franchise you will find that we will all vote for you and the Liberal Party." The Prime Minister laughed heartily at this naive prophetic assurance. "Oh, I see," he exclaimed; "you are just like the men. You want something first, and after that you will show your gratitude if you don't forget it."

THE GREY SEALS OF HASKEIR.

Some intercsting particulars of the grey seals which find a home and breeding-place at Haskeir are given in "Country Life" by Jessie Cameron—the articles being illustrated by several beautiful photographs The islands and rocks of Huskeir lie some six or seven miles off Griminish Point, North Uist, and have always been a noted haunt of the great grey seal and a famus breeding-place of deep-sea birds. From their exposed and precipitous character these islands are almost inaccessible, and only in the calmest weather do their rocky shores admit of approach and exploration. On Haskeir Aag a few seals have found sheltered ledges whereon to leave their young; but the principal colony resorts to the larger and more lofty island, Haskeir proper, and there a great many, both adults and young, were seen.

RAPIDLY BECOMING DEPOPULATED.

It seems that, notwithstanding strenuous protection by proprietors, the ancient haunts of the grey seal in the Hebrides are slowly but surely becoming depopulated of this most interesting inhabitant. Native fishermen and tourist yachtsmen have done much to render the grey seal an extinct animal in Scottish waters. The Oronsay colony survived so long intact, thanks to the energetic measures taken to protect it by the late Sir John McNeill; but the Haskeir colony, with or without the proposed lighthouse, is probably destined to share the fate of the much larger one at Hyzgeir, off Canna, against the devastation of which Mr. J. A. Harvie Brown published a deserved and emphatic protest.

OPEN AIR PULPIT AT BRIXTON.

Brixton can boast the first open-air pulpit in South London. It has been built at the south-east corner of Christ Church, in the Brixton road. The pulpit is of stone, with a handsome copper-covered sounding-board, and a photograph of it appears in the January "Sunday Strand". The Rev. W. R. Mowll, M.A., who has been the Vicar of Christ Church for the past sixteen years, hopes to see the example which he has set at Christ Church followed in other parts of the Metropolis. Mr. Mowll does not hold with "people shutting themselves in their churches, and keeping it all to themselves. He wants to reach the non-churchgoing masses, and to this end will hold pupular preaching services on Sunday afternoons and evenings in the forecourt of his church, in which the new pulpit stands. There are only three other open-air pulpits in London—notably, those at Aldgate and St. James's, Piccadilly.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF GLOBE-TROTTING.

The "Man in the Iron Mask" who has undertaken to walk round the earth for a wager of £20,000 has probably set himself a more formidable task than any of his globe-trotting predecessors; although he certainly has one great advantage over one of them, Marins Bernstarf Schroder. Some years ago Schroder started on a tramp round the world under these trying conditions. He had to wear handcuffs for twenty-two hours out of every twenty-four, and to earn sufficient money to pay his expenses during the two hours daily of manual freedom. Anton Hanslian, an Austrian, performed a remarkable feat, for a reward of 2,000 dollars by walking 7,000 miles in 250 days, pushing a perambulator containing his wife and child, and earning the family living by lectures and the sale of picture-postcards. A still more enterprising Belgian actually set himself the task of walking round the world "backwards;" while a youthful American called, Venn Churchill, undertook to girdle the globe in a year and eight months, starting with five cents in his pocket and returning with 2,000 dollars.

ANECDOTES OF EDISON.

In "Thomas Alva Edison: Sixty Years of an Inventor's Life," by Francis Arthur Jones, a well-written and interesting biography just published by Hodder and Stoughton, there are a number of anecdotes concerning the great inventor. He never carries a watch, and there is no clock to be seen in the chemical laboratory where he works. With him it is time to knock-off when a task is finished. The hour has nothing to do with it. An admirer once took his little son to see Edison, and begged that he would say something to the boy which would help to influence his life. Mr. Edison looked down upon the lad, patted his curly head, and then with a smile of unusual kindliness said: "My boy, never watch the clock."

HIS PATIENCE.

Nothing puts Edison out, and the fact that he possesses so even a temperament is doubtless due to his unfailing fund of patience. It is told of him that he had for some days been carrying on a series of experiments in which he used a great many open-mouthed tumblers. In one experiment alone he had destroyed over 400, the experiment itself ending in complete failure. Then one of his assistants, who was somewhat weary of the work said: "Well, Mr. Edison, what shall we do next?" fervently hoping that he would suggest his going home. Instead, however, Edison scratched his head for a moment, and then, looking at the mountain of broken glass, said slowly: "Why, I suppose the next thing to do is to get some more tumblers.

HIS OPINION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Edison has not always been treated well by the newspapers, but he has a great opinion of the Press as a whole. "Looking over the country," he says, "I have come to the conclusion that the greatest factor in our progress has been the newspaper Press. When one wants to do a thing the newspapers take it up. Everybody reads the newspapers everybody knows the situation, and we all act together." On another occasion he said, to let the world know through type who and what and where you are, and what you have which this great world wants, is the secret of success, and the printing-press is its mightiest machine to that end.

UNTRUE.

Some stories about Edison are not true, including one that has been often told which described how he invented the incandescent lamp in order to be revenged on the gas Companies. His anger had been aroused by his gas being peremptorily cut off by a hard-hearted collector who wanted his bill paid. "That night," Edison is reported to have said, "as I sat in the darkness, I swore I would make an electric light that would ruin the gas Companies." This story, his biographer says, always annoys Edison when his eye lights upon it, for he is the last man in the world who would seek to revenge himself upon anyone, let alone the man who merely demanded his rights. The volume contains a number of interesting illustrations.

FOR SALE.

One more Popocatepetl, the famous Mexicen volcano, is on offer to the highest bidder, who, if he may not be able exactly to "insist on a heruption," would not be unlikely to have his ambition gratified at any time. Some years ago this volcano, which is nearly 18,000ft. high, was ticketed "for sale" at the price of £50,000. The vendor guaranteed it to be the greatest producer of sulphur in the world; and he was probably right. As long ago as 1520, it is said, Cortes made his gunpowder with sulphur taken from Popocatepetl, and it is calculated that there are still 148,000,000 tons within 500ft. of the summit. It is further said that the mountain contains enough rock to rebuild every town and village in the United Kingdom. Within recent years Snowdon, the Calf of Man, Herm, Lundy, Brankea Island, and Glover's Island have been offered for sale; but Popocatepetl is surely the most remarkable "lot" that ever came under and auctioneer's hammer.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHITE TULLE GOWNS SHOWERED WITH SILVER DISCS.

If Christmas is essentially the season for children, New Year belongs by "letters patent" to the debutante, and no sooner have the frosted scarlet draperies and snow-white beard of Father Christmas disappeared from our firesides than she turns her attention to the really serious consideration of a glittering vista of balls and parties which stretches from the New Year to the first days of Lent. Thanks to the example which has been shown her by her French sister, the debutante of to-day has returned to a charming—if expensive—simplicity, and the difficulty of knowing whether to award the palm of youth to a mother of her daughter no longer proves the problem it did a year or two ago. The Empire style is an undoubted help in restoring to the debutante her lost youth, so to speak, another factor in this satisfactory state of things being the craze for fine, filmy materials, such as tulle illusion, ninon de soie, or the clinging rose-petal softness of crepe meteor and satin charmeuse. White and silver remain the livery of a girl at her first ball; but, instead of mounting the cloudy snowwhite draperies of tulle or ninon over a heavy doublure of cloth of silver, a light silver gauze is substituted instead, which looks like the warp and woof of a cobweb, gemmed with snowdrops and silvered with sunshine, and which is sandwiched between the veiling of the gown and the foundation. Heavy embroideries are equally out of place on a debutante's gown and when these are introduced they are either carried out in white floss silk interspersed with threads of silver, or are simply worked in outline in silver thread with centres composed of massed diamond dewdrops. In other cases the grown is showered all over with minute crystal beads, or is powdered with tiny silver discs like a veritable constellation, which thicken at the hem of the skirt, till they are as close as snow flakes in a storm, while little gathered bebe bodices, drawn up round the decolletage, with a tiny silver cord finished with tassels over a flat tucker of silver Malines lace, represents a charming style for a girl still in her teens, the fulness of the corsage being tucked into the high soft Empire sash, which is knottad on one side and falls with a shower of silver "barebell" tassels almost to the hem of the skirt. The sleeves of the gown represent nothing but a light drapery fringed with silver barebells, or drawn up on either side of the shoulder with silver cords, likewise hung with tiny bell tassels.

HALF HIDDEN TOUCHES.

But if a superfluity of embroideries is tabooed for the young girl, where the overdress or outside veiling of her gown is concerned, there is no limit to the amount of decoration which may be introduced on the doublure and partially hidden away under the veilings of the overdress. A tangle of wild roses worked in silver beads and bugles, or clusters of almond blossom designed in the same manner, and dimly seen through the light draperies, represents a very important method of decoration, while another pretty scheme was illustrated by a gown of white ninon, divided into a series of panels by means of long, floating strands of white satin ribbon, weighted with crystal balls, a trail of ivy worked in outline by means of the same crystal dewdrops occurring between each strand of the ribbon and climbing from the hem almost to the waist. The new shot pink and silver and mauve and silver tissues are besides quite permissible, as well as novel and fashionable, the colour introduced into them being little more than a suggestion when seen under the drapery. As regards the ethics of the evening coiffure, no prettier and more effective style could possibly have been chosen than the clusters of curls which still hold an unrivalled place in the affections of women in general. "Beauty unadorned" is, however, by no means looked upon as being "adorned the most," and every girl must have her full quota of hair ornaments, whether they consist of the feathery fronds of the goura's plumes powdered with diamond dust, tipped with silver, and caught to the hair with a silver butterfly or light gauze bow, or whether, on the other hand, they are represented by wreaths of crimson tipped daisies or a couple of pearl fillets. Lace sashes are proving very important rivals to the long embroidered sash which is so generally popular just now, and in not a few cases the effect of sash ends is produced by means of narrow panels inlet into the skirt of the gown at the back, the pattern being cleverly picked out by means of gold or silver thread.

LEAP YEAR WIVES.

Women should always choose Husbands.

London, January 3.

With Leap Year ahead of them, young maids and bachelors will view with mingled feelings the Leap Year advice given by Dr. Emil Reich.

Dr. Reich thinks that maidens should not fail to exercise this year their privilege of choosing husbands; in fact, he declares ladies should always do the wooing and winning.

"Women should select their mates," said the Doctor to-day to a "Daily Mail" representative. "The natural instincts of woman are not so interfered with as those of man.

"In civilised countries man loses his natural instinct by the licence he takes. Being less interfered with, woman's natural instinct is the stronger and its directness more clearly accentuated; therefore, if in the strength of her unbroken natural instinct a woman chooses a special man, it is ten to one that her choice is correct.

"Man, by his life, has lost the certainty of judgment, whereas a woman knows instinctively the man that will make her the best husband.

"This applies to all European women, but not to Americans. Owing to the system of co-education in the States, women are sick of men before they are twenty.

"It certainly cannot be denied that the American woman takes little or no interest in men. Not only are divorces in the States twenty-one times more frequent than in any European country, but, altogether there are several million more men in the States than women, the number of unmarried women is larger than in any other country."

A BUTCHER'S HARD LUCK!

After having had to give up business, that of a butcher through illness, Mr. Robert McLeod of 224, North Woodside Road, Glasgow, was restored to health by Bile Beans. Mr. McLeod describing his case says:—

"Owing to severe suffering from indigestion I had to give up my occupation, which was that of a butcher, some two years ago. For five years I endured a martyrdom from the complaint. I had severe dull pains in the stomach, and often when in the street I fell down with dizziness. I was afraid to eat, and my only food was milk and water. I scarcely ever obtained a good night's sleep.

"Two doctors gave me medicines which did but little good. Sometimes I was ill for five days in a week. I then tried patent medicines, but still got no better. Then I obtained Bile Beans. By the time I had used three boxes I was eating very heartily. Almost as soon as my head touched the pillow in bed I was asleep. Now all work is a pleasure to me, and for this I have Bile Beans only to thank.

BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample bottle of Bile Beans.

Write Address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 22nd Jan. 1908.

Bile Beans.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

It has been officially announced—as, however, had pretty well leaked out before—that the American contribution to the Keats-Sbelley Memorial Fund is two and a half times as large as that of England. To the reasons which have been adduced to account for the disconcerting inferiority in the English contribution—that the American is richer than the Englishman, that he is habitually a more liberal giver, and that he is "more ambitious" (whatever that may mean)—may perhaps be added the fact that the American surrenders himself most frankly to the poetry of local association. The American tourist at whom the comic papers poke their fun, who in an incredibly brief time rushes over an immense region rich in varied historic interest, is only a parody of a type into whose passion for Europe there enters the conception of it as a vast roofless museum crowded with antiquities, curiosities, and objects of vertu. Some sentiment of this sort, it may be guessed, may account for at least some fraction of the £2,500 that has been so promptly forthcoming. John Bull is no doubt as richly furnished with this feeling as his cousin across the water, but it is part of his pose that he is not. He has "common sense" instead. He plumes himself on his "practicality," and hence that look of "scornful wonder" with which, when he is demolishing slum property in order to widen the domain of the goddess of Hygiene, he greets the thin and too often ineffectual voices that bid spare the house of Pindarus. Insensibility to this phase of aesthetic sentiment, real or assumed, crops up in unexpected places. Rossetti, although Ruskin was pleased to define him as "an Italian tormented in the Inferno of London," was in many ways, as his personal friends were wont to remark, almost typically English, and was sometimes very much the Englishman in this. One would not have expected, at any rate, the poet who wrote the magnificent sonnet on the cutting down of the mulberry tree planted by Shakspere, where he apostrophised the perpetrator (who had been dead a hundred years) as "the supreme unhung," to make this comment on the poetic piety of Allingham: "Fancy crrrying about grasses for hours and days from the field where Burns ploughed up the daisy! Good God! If I found the daisy itself there, I would sooner swallow it than be troubled to carry it twenty yards."

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

That the feeling for the literary associations of places is as vigorous a growth in the English mind as in any other is visible in the fact that it attaches itself not only to the places connected with the poets themselves, but also to those connected with the characters they have created. It does so even although the place was in all probability never in the mind of the poet himself. Tourists visit in Perth the house of the Fair Maid, and not unreasonably so, for Scott knew Perth like the inside of his pocket, and under the pseudonym of Chrystal Croftangry tells the impression made upon him when, a boy of fourteen, he first viewed the Tay from Baiglie's side. But the house in the Via Capello at Verona which is tableted as the house of Juliet's parents has its visitors also, who seek it out, not because it was a palace of the Capulets, who count for something in Italian history, but because of its association with the heroine of Shakspere's tragedy. Yet it is doubtful if it did belong to the Capulets, and even if it did, it is certain that Shakspere never saw it.

MACBETH'S GRAVE.

If literary associations thus twice removed have their importance, some interest may attach to the grave of Macbeth, concerning which a correspondent writes:—"It does not lie in the 'country near Dunsinane,' where Shakspere represents the chief to have fallen, but on an Aberdeenshire hillside, to which, after his army had received the sound thumping which Shakspere pictures, Macbeth fell back. It is marked by a circular cairn of stones of six or seven yards in diameter, ringed about by a dwarf wall and a belt of starveling elms, and although the spot is only a couple of miles from one of the most frequented of Highland routes, no tourists visit it. That it is authentic is very probable. No other place seriously competes for the distinction. There are said to be in the neighbourhood graves as of ancient battle, and local tradition has run strong. A stone a mile off is 'Macbeth' Stone,' for he rested there when, wounded, he fled from the lost field. A spring so deep that in the bitterest frost it has never been known to freeze nor in the severest drought to have run dry is 'Macbeth's Well,' for it was there that the hero drank. Enthusiasts have maintained that the local colour of Shakspere's play is so true that he must have collected it on the spot. At any rate, there are evenings when, standing on Craig Lich and looking towards the mountains behind Braemar one sees such a sinister and wizard twilight settle down upon the vast landscape as gives it the appearance of just such a witch-haunted Lapland as Scotland was to the imagination of the dramatist. One thinks of the weird heaths, the robber frequented roads, and the murderous inns of old n days. Moreover, the place has had its witches; one who from a craggy summit 'lounded' the wind from the moist sheaves of a farmer, her stark enemy; another whose present to a laird's wife produced the effects of witchcraft; and a third, who but looked into a neighbour's byre and her cow ceased to yield milk. Still, Shakspere never visited the spot. A company of players under one who later on became a colleague of Shakspere's was once in the neighbourhood, but not Shakspere himself. Indeed, there is in the play internal evidence that at the time he wrote it he could not have visited that part of Scotland. It consists in the fact that there Macbeth is represented as during the earlier part of the day fighting a battle in Fife, and towards sunset of the same day meeting the weird sisters in the neighbourhood of Forres. One who had been on that spot would have known enough of the distance between those points to see that such a feat of horsemanship was impossible.

PRUDHOMME POPULARITY.

Mr. Gosse's discussion of the decline of the popularity of M. Sully Prudhomme, although written with even more than usual of that critic's charm of manner, is not absolutely convincing. There is, indeed, a striking contrast between the esteem in which Prudhomme's poetry was held in the years between 1870 and 1890 and that of to-day. During those years his fame was in its zenith. The leading men of letters and the reading public were in unison in their appreciation, with the consequence that the praise was perhaps excessive, whereas Mr. Gosse leads evidence to show that to-day Prudhomme's star has waned almost to extinction. Perhaps, however, it has not declined so far as Mr. Gosse would have us think. Here, at any rate, comes a whole volume of appreciation devoted to the dead master by M. Ernest Zyromski, showing that the poet still appeals to a fresh mind as warmly as he did to the mind of his own generation five-and-twenty years ago; and here, again, is the current issue of the "Deux Mondes" speaking of him in the old sound vein as having been during the period intervening between Hugo's death and his own France's first poet. On the whole, it is arguable that nothing worse has befallen the fame of Prudhomme than can be accounted for by these two considerations—a neglect that was the inevitable consequence of too much eulogy, and something describable as the spirit of faction that often breaks out among French men of letters. The latter is by no means a negligible element. In France it happens as often as not that an original poet analyses his originality in search of the principles on which he has been unconsciously working, those principles he erects into a system of which he constitutes himself the evangelist, and 'tis odds that, not content with proving that he himself is in the right, he will carry the war into the enemy's camp and show other schools of poetry that they are in the wrong. That is precisely what M. Prudhomme did. In him the poet was doubled with a critic, and the critic was aggressive. Those prose volumes in which he preached the gospel of Parnassianism, with their refrain, sometimes audible and oftener still sub-audible, of "ce qui manque a nos jeunes poetes"—and it was chiefly "le souffle," or inspiration, that was thus lacking,—raised up many enemies for one who was, nevertheless, the most courteous of disputants, and the generation of the younger poets, together with their following hated his laurel. It would have been wiser, as Mr. Gosse says, if, on the Olympus of the Academy, he had been content to sit beside his nectar and refrained from hurling his bolts into the valleys below.

"A SHAKESPERE DICTIONARY."

One of the more enterprising series of reprints lately announced as a prospective item is a "Shakspere Dictionary." The prospectus did not say what the book was that it had in view, but a "Caxton Head Catalogue" (London), dated December 16, which has just reached us, offers a clue. It has among its costlier entries a copy of Withals' Elizabethan Dictionary, published by Thomas Purfoot in 1602—an edition not noticed by Lowndes. Shakspere, say the cataloguers, may have used an earlier edition at school, it being a standard work at the time. The title is one of those matterful and exuberant titles that suggest the nuts and honey of bibliography to the Collector. It runs: "A Dictionarie in English and Latine for children and young beginners. Compiled at the first by John Withals (with the phrases and rythmicall and prouerbiall verses, &c., which have bin added to the same by Lewis Evans and Abr Fleming successively). And (newlie) now argumented with great plentie of Latine words, sentences, and phrases, with many proper Epigrams, Descriptions, Inscriptions, Histories, Poeticall fictions besides... by William Clerk." This copy has the Purfoot frontispiece, the "Lucretia" device, and is bound appropriately in old sheep. The dictionary is arranged under various heads, and under "mysteries and plays" it quotes:—

This life is a certayne Enterlude or Play,
The world is a stage, full of change everie way,
Everie man is a Player, and therein a dealer.

Which sounds familiar and Jacques like enough. It would be by no means a bad experiment to offer the quiet multitude now one or two reprints of works of this kind. It is said that in the last ten years the circulation of Shakspere's plays in the cheaper forms has more than trebled. The next step is to widen the shelf and try some of the contributory and contemporary books; and Withals might possibly be found an old lexicographer worth the print, paper, and cloth of a shilling resurrection.

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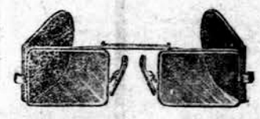

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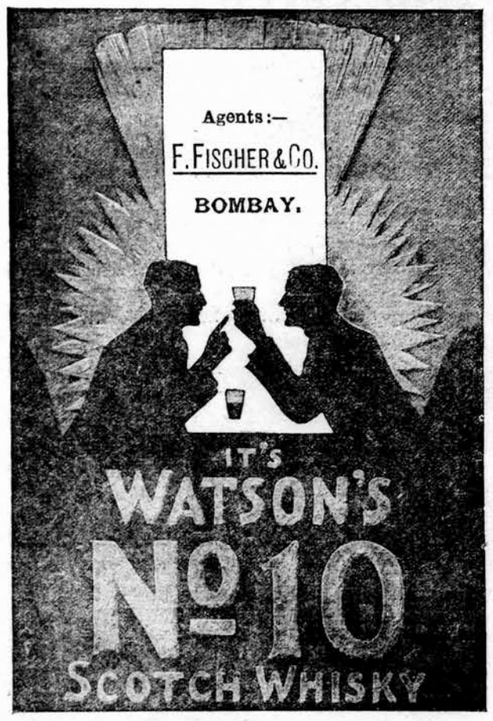

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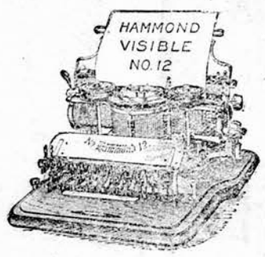

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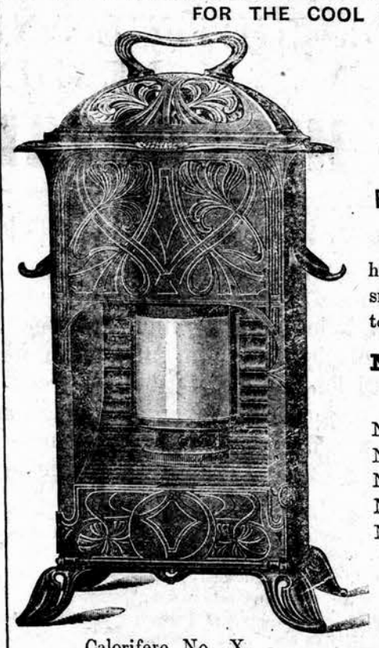

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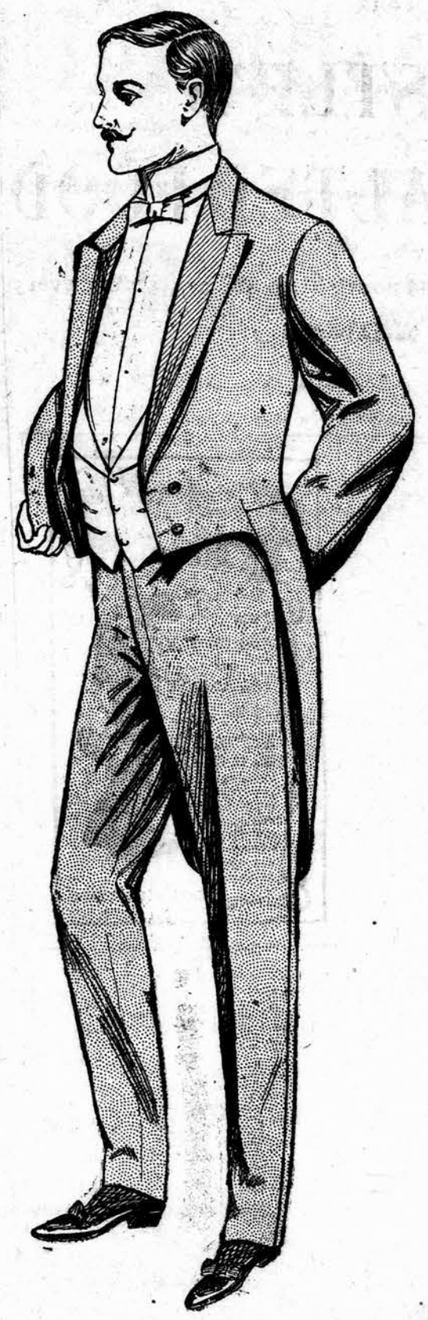

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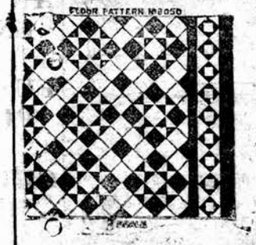

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